The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Preliminary Caucus of Republican Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1873.

A preliminary caucus of the Republican members of the House was held this evening. All the members were present except twelve. H. H. McCormick, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was chosen president of the regular caucus, after which they adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock. The best of feeling prevailed. All indications verify dispatches of yesterday relative to the organization of both houses.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Sandwich Islands Question.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* has an article upon the death of King Kamehameha, that says it must confess that Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become the most valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by filibustering as practiced in new countries by great powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

Terrific Tempest in England—Inhabitants Terrified.

LONDON, January 3.—Dispatches from Queenstown, Birmingham and Southampton report that a tempest, unprecedented in violence, raged all last night. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow falling.

Kidnapping in Polynesia.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, Jan. 3, via LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 A. M.—Additional cases of kidnapping of Polynesian natives by vessels have come to light. The guilty parties *will be* severely dealt with. The authorities are determined to break up the infamous practice.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 3.—Randolph Stewart, ninth Earl of Galloway, died yesterday, aged seventy-two.

BERLIN, January 3.—The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Bismarck.

Marine News.

CALCUTTA, January 3.—The United States flagship Lackawanna, which arrived here several days ago from Singapore, will sail to-day for the Island of Ceylon. The officers and crew are well.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—The steamship Assyria has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, January 3.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾@92. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway, 8½. Rate of money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the bank rate by 1 per cent. The rate of discount for short months bills in open market is ½ per cent. lower than the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, on balance, was £26,000. Sperm oil £92 2s. Turpentine 43s 3d.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 53 francs 65 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased 500,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 93½.

ANTWERP, January 3.—Crude petroleum 52 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton firm and active; middling upland 10¾; d; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah, Charleston, during November and December, at 9 Nov. October and November 10¾d. Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average 12s 8d@12s 10d; club 12s 3d@12s 6d; red winter 12s@12s 2d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s 3d. Cumberland middles 30s; short rib middles 26s 6d. The receipts of corn since the last report amount to 5,000 quarters; of American 1,000 quarters. These receipts of wheat since the last report amount to 18,000 quarters; of American 12,000 quarters. Corn and flour at Manchester are firm, with an upward tendency.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Runaway at Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 3, 1873.

A young man named Overdade, aged twenty, was instantly killed in this city to-day by his coal team running away. His body was horribly mangled.

Terrible Occurrence at Dayton, Ohio—Man and Child Killed by a Locomotive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 3, 1873.

This morning at one o'clock, as Mr. J. Helfrich and daughter were returning from a church festival, and while crossing the railroad at Grant street, they were struck by a locomotive backing up and instantly killed. Helfrich was carrying his daughter in his arms when struck, knocking the child from his grasp and crushing it so that it died in a few minutes. Afterwards he was knocked down and caught in the ash pan and carried some distance, his body being literally torn to pieces. The engineer, a young man named Gus Bessler, was arrested and gave bail to appear for violating the city ordinance in running at a speed of over six miles an hour.

Little Child Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 3, 1873.

Yesterday a little child of Owen Roberts, living in Middletown, across the river, west of Columbus, met with a terrible death. The mother had gone to a neighbor's, and it is supposed the child, only two years old, got to playing with fire. The mother on returning found the child's clothing in flames. She seized a pail of water and threw the contents on the body, but too late to do any good. After suffering a few moments the child died.

Killed by Coupling Cars.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 3.—William Eddy, of this city, an old and faithful employee of the Vandalia Railroad, was killed while coupling cars at Amoor station this afternoon. His head was crushed, causing instant death.

Accident to Chief Justice Nicholson of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Chief Justice Nicholson, of the Supreme Court, to-day fell down the flight of steps at the capitol, immediately after the adjournment of Court, and fractured one of his thigh bones. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties on the bench.

CRIMES.

The Hibler Homicide Case at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 3, 1873.

In the Hibler murder trial Agatha Gassert testified that the defendant had, in August, 1871, stood in the doorway of her house, with pistol in hand, attempted to keep her out, and pointed the weapon *at her, she saying he* wanted her to stay in her own house one night more. This testimony was given to prove malice. Michael Kohler testified that on one occasion, fourteen months before the murder, deceased visited his house and shortly after Hibler came in saying that if the d——— didn't come home he would burn the nest over her head. Shortly after a straw stack was discovered to be on fire near the house. Considerable time was occupied in the preliminary examination of Justice Ryan and policemen Lime and Cooly, who were present at the signing of a document called a "dying declaration." The evidence given went to show her unconscious at this time. The statement of Dr. W. H. Myers was to the effect that he left her a few moments before delirious. To-morrow Drs. Gregg, Beck and Virgil will be called by the State. The case will probably be submitted to the jury by next Tuesday.

Probable Fatal Result of a Quarrel.

CHILLICOTHE, O., January 3, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Hon. James Dunlap, of Waverly, well known as a prominent distiller in Southern Ohio, had a melee with one of his workmen, whom he discharged yesterday, which terminated suddenly last night by striking him in the head with a pick, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. At four o'clock to-day Mr. Emmith's chances for recovery were regarded precarious.

Suicide of an Editor.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Frederick Rupp, editor of the Belleville, Illinois, *Zietung*, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in the doorway of his office. He has been considered insane for some time past.

Murder at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., January 3.—Mary Ann Mane, a widow, aged 45, was killed by John Murphy, her son-in-law, during a drunken row last night at a groggery kept by the latter in Jackson street. Murphy escaped, and is supposed to have fled to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he has relatives residing.

The Recent Murder at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Lapley, who was murdered last night, concluded their investigation this evening, with a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of some party unknown to the jury. The *post mortem* examination failed to discover the direct cause of death, as no marks of violence was found upon the body, except a few slight bruises on the abdomen. The theory advanced in regard to the case is that the old lady was smothered to death by a piece of carpet, which was found lying by her side, and that robbery was afterward perpetrated.

The National Elevator, Chicago, owned by Vincent, Nelson & Co., was damaged to the extent of $6,000 by the storm last night. One end of the building was blown in and the side walls seriously injured.

THE OIL TRADE.

Excitement Among Producers.

Alleged Violation of the Coalition Terms by a Pittsburgh Refiner.

Mass Meeting at Parker's To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 3, 1873.

It is reported here to-night that W. P. Richardson, a refiner of your city, and one of the members of the refiners' organization, has purchased five thousand barrels of crude oil outside of the producers' agency, and in violation of the agreement between producers and refiners, paying therefor $2 37½ and $2 40 per barrel, or $1 00 less than was stipulated in the order from the refiners for two hundred thousand barrels. This announcement has created considerable excitement among the producers, and it is the fact will probably be urged at the mass meeting at Parker's Landing to-morrow as a sufficient reason for terminating the agreement. The opponents of the combination are gaining in numbers, and the fact that oil has commenced to move (in small quantities), pursuant to the terms of the refiners' order, is not accepted as any evidence of intended good faith on the part of the latter. If the decision of the meeting to-morrow be adverse to keeping faith with the refiners, the movement will undoubtedly fail, as without co-operation on the part of the Parker's Landing and St. Petersburg districts, nothing can be accomplished.

The Executive Committee of the Producers' Council have apportioned half of the refiners' order as follows: First, second, third and fourth districts, 50,000 barrels; sixth, 1,500 barrels; seventh, 7,500 barrels; eighth, 2,500 barrels; ninth, 4,000 barrels; tenth, 2,500 barrels; eleventh, 5,500 barrels; twelfth, 3,000 barrels; thirteenth, 7,000 barrels; fourteenth, 3,000 barrels; fifteenth, 3,000 barrels; sixteenth, 10,000 barrels. The remainder of the order will be apportioned on Monday.

The pledge required of the producers reads as follows: "In consideration of benefits received, we, the undersigned, do severally bind ourselves to sell each his oil exclusively through the Producers' Association."

Commercial Convention Called at Augusta, Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 3.—The committee on business, in relation to a proposition appointed by the Georgia Commercial Convention met in this city to-day and issued an address, of which the following is a brief synopsis: The committee invites the cotton growing States to meet by delegation in convention at Augusta, Ga., February 2d. It next refers to the common interest of the West and of the South, and asks delegations from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis and other cities to attend. It then notes the importance of great through lines by rail and water with the far West, and also the necessity of some combined, organized and sustained effort to make known abroad the advantages which the Southern ports, in which whole country is interested in the increased prosperity of the South, as well as in enabling Western farmers to work their lands profitably. Millions of people there in the South and West pay tribute to the enriched East. In the hope of hastening prosperity by counseling together in the true spirit of American fellowship, delegations are earnestly invited from the Southern States and from the West.

STATE NEWS.

The Rev. A. L. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, died in Reading on Tuesday, aged sixty-four years. He preached his first sermon when but sixteen years old.

A free reading room for mechanics is to be established in Chester.

It is rumored that all the anthracite coal mines in the State are to pass into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

A Sullivan county man came upon a drove of five deer a few days ago while walking through the woods. He had a hammer in his hand, which he threw, and knocked one of the deer down, then ran up and captured it alive after a slight struggle.

The Coronor of Philadelphia held 1,048 inquests on the bodies of unfortunates during 1872, of whom 730 were males and 318 females. Drowning furnished 102 victims, suicide 90, and intemperance 34.

A Mrs. Barker, of Titusville, had to pay seventy-five dollars for the pleasure of brutally beating a little pauper girl named Hiller, who had been indentured to her by the poor directors. Punishment in kind might be administered with good effect in such cases.

Mr. Robert King, a prominent citizen of Huntingdon, died suddenly, of paralysis, on Monday last.

The Media *American* says: Hon. Wm. Darlington, of West Chester, is mentioned in connection with the Attorney Generalship of this State. Colonel Hampton S. Thomas, of the same place, is being strongly urged for the position of Adjutant General. It is now generally believed that Dr. Taylor will be confirmed by Governor Hartranft in office until his commission expires, which is in August next. Dr. John H. Gihon is not an applicant for reappointment as Quarantine Master. This position is contended for by the friends of Dr. A. W. Mathues, of Media, Dr. Stover, of Chester, and Philadelphia claimants.

A little son of Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Uniontown, died on Monday after an illness of two days.

Mrs. Isabella Galbraith fell dead at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Brown, in Summit township, Crawford county, on Friday last. Her death was caused by heart disease.

The heavy snow has caused a suspension of work in some of the lumber districts in the western part of the State.

The lumber dealers of the oil regions have shut down on the credit system, and will hereafter do a cash business.

Co-operative sauer-kraut factories are the latest development of Berks county thrift.

Mrs. Margaret Charles died at her home in Strasburg, Lancaster county, on the 30th ult., at the age of eighty-five years.

Mr. Cannon, Sr., of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was found dead, hanged by the neck to a bod-post in his house, on New Year's day. He was eighty years old.

A large amount of live stock perished on the cars, from the recent cold weather and snow storm, between Harrisburg and Allentown.

Reading is soon to add to its other industrial enterprises, a spectacle manufactory.

Richard H. Adams, one of the oldest printers in Harrisburg, and for many years foreman of the State printing office, died on the 28th ult.

The number of arrests made by the Philadelphia police during the year 1872 was 39,084 against 31,527 during the year 1871. The arrests by the detective department numbered 361 against 284 last year. The value of stolen property recovered was $47,083 16 against $25,717 00 last year.

Kinsey Cooper, for twenty years past in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as watchman at the Big Chiques bridge, was run over by a freight train on the 31st ult., and had his head severed from his body.

A German named Fidell, an attendant in the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, was so badly beaten by one of the patients in the institution, a few days ago, that he died within forty-eight hours.

The tonnage of coal for the anthracite coal year, 1871–2, foots up 17,874,493 tons against 14,375,075 tons the previous year; an increase of 3,499,718 tons. The tonnage of bituminous coal for the year foots up 5,373,364 tons against 2,964,157 tons the previous year—making the total coal tonnage for the year—anthracite and bituminous—20,580,816 tons against 16,439,232 tons the previous year, and showing an increase of 4,149,984 tons.

A. J. Mabb's billiard room in Fairview, Butler county, was burglarized on Monday night, and a few dollars in cash and $600 worth of cigars and tobacco carried off.

Mrs. Harriet Paull Smull, mother of John A. Smull, resident clerk of the House of Representatives, died suddenly at her residence in Harrisburg on Wednesday, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Smull was the descendant of a long line of distinguished divines. Her great-grandfather was chaplain to Frederick the Great of Prussia, while her grand-father and father were also ministers of note.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, now contains two of the chairs which were in use by the Continental Congress in 1776. Until last week the hall contained only one of these relics, but another was found in possession of the American Philosophical Society, and it was presented to the city of Philadelphia by that society, in order that it might be placed in the hall where it properly belongs. Four more of these chairs are known to be in existence, and the owners are invited so earnestly to permit them to keep the other two company that they will probably not be able to resist the appeal.

The Hon. M. S. Quay announces this week that he has sold the Beaver *Radical* newspaper to the Hon. J. S. Rutan; that as long ago as last August the preliminary agreements were made, and are now finally consummated. Prof. Smith Curtis is announced as editor and business manager for the present. The *Radical* will continue to be conducted as a radically Republican journal.

A great change has taken place in the weather in New England during the past twenty-four hours. A dense fog prevails and the snow is rapidly melting.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

An Adventure on Lake Winnebago.

The Perils of Traveling on Ice.

(From the Oshkosh Times.)

The following startling story is given us by a gentleman from Clifton, who vouches for its correctness:

Our readers are well aware that for years the wood choppers of Calumet county have, during the winter months, used Lake Winnebago as a highway to transport their loads of fuel and produce to this city. A distance of over ten miles of water intervenes, but, in this northern clime, the great expanse is generally firmly frozen over by the 1st of December. Still, great cracks and fissures will, and have, sometimes broken open, and interrupted in a degree the smoothness of travel. These cracks are, however, seldom over two or three feet wide, and can be easily "scaled" in the daytime, if the team and wagon is stout, and the nerves of the driver steady; but the greatest danger consists in their liability to spread in a single night, and as suddenly close again.

On Friday, perhaps one of the coldest days of the season, two Germans, named respectively Lutke and Degol, started from Clifton, each with a load of wood destined for the Oshkosh market. The latter was a new comer from the old country, and had but recently settled in the village of the cliffs, and, as fate would have it, this was his first trip over the ice.

The two, in company with a dozen others, successfully crossed to our shore, and soon had their loads sold upon the market, after which transaction Lutke and Degol went around the town to "see the elephant." Night drawing on, the former went to the hotel barn, where both teams were lodged, and waited for his companion, whom he had got separated from during the course of the day. Lutke waited and wailed in vain, and darkness approaching, hitched up his team and started off, not wishing night to overtake him on the road, as a fearful crack lay about four miles off the Oshkosh shore.

Degol, it seems, had met an old country friend, and spent a longer time waiting than he supposed, for night had approached ere he imagined it time to leave.

Eight o'clock was struck by the town bell, when he got fairly under way, but he struck manfully out, though almost utterly ignorant of the correct course to pursue.

For nearly an hour he kept his way due east, but suddenly he was startled back with fright, nearly upsetting their driver, who now peered forth in the pitchy darkness, and saw a terrible gap in the ice, yawning directly before. It was, he states, over six feet across, and to his jump it seemed impossible; so, turning his team to the north, he endeavored, for two or three miles, to find a narrower place, which, however, not seeming to be found, he turned and progressed toward the south. Off Black Wolf Point, a place about three feet in width was reached, and by whipping on the horses, an attempt was made to leap the opening, but for some time they refused to leap, as, snorting with terror, they seemed to wish to fly away from it; but at last they were forced onward, and gained a foothold on the opposite side in safety.

Degol now breathed free, and kept on his onward course, imagining that every step was his own town was far to the north of the point he was aiming for—Brothertown. He thinks that full another hour and a half had passed away when he was again startled by coming to a stand-still by another fissure, this time wider than before. But the spirit of frenzy seemed to have come over both driver and team, for the driver goaded his brutes, and for a time his life was made. Far up in the air they sprang, sled and all, and came down with a crash on the other side, but the driver's rather side broke; and the square piece on which they landed separated from the rest, and floated clear out into the chasm. The situation was one almost too fearful to contemplate. The weight of the team and sled submerged the cake for nearly two feet, and it seemed as if that, too, might soon crack and shatter them in all directions; and the horses snorted and screamed with terror, while Degol himself tore his hair and raved like a maniac. The terrified equines soon became so badly frightened that not an iota they would surely have stepped off, so small the piece on which they floated. The driver, suddenly gaining strength, stood on the top of a high hummock, and, with a loud, sound ice, but fell in the water. Grasping the sound floe, however, he succeeded in dragging himself out. The horses, seeing their master safe, seemed suddenly possessed of strength, and leaped also from their cake, but not having any fore footing on the ice, they also missed their mark, and, after the most strenuous efforts, the heavy, iron-shod sled dragging them down, they were drowned.

Horrified almost beyond reason, Degol swooned, but, as fate would have it, was soon after found by a party that had been sent out to meet him, but had also been stopped by the crack, and had wandered south to find a narrower opening.

Almost frozen stiff, Degol was carried home, where a high fever attacked him, but, with careful nursing, he is now recovering.

A chill of horror comes over him when he tells his tale—the story of a winter's night on Lake Winnebago!

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1873.

THE STOKES-FISK TRIAL.

In the Stokes trial to-day, Mrs. Morse denied that Fisk showed any pistol when visiting her house, or that she had any conference whatever. She also contradicted certain of the statements of the girl Jennie Turner. After considerable more rebutting testimony was taken, both sides rested and the Court took a recess. After recess Lyman Tremaine commenced summing up for the defense. He said that the only definition having application to the case was that of murder in the first degree, or from premeditated design, as charged in the indictment. The counsel maintained that in view of the fact that there is no fair and honorable man, leaving defense of justifiable homicide aside, and which, as a fact, that the prisoner had any premeditated design to kill James Fisk at the time he fired the pistol. There will be no controversy that on the evidence the prisoner cannot be convicted of manslaughter in first or second degree. If the killing in this case was done in the heat of passion, and there was no justifiable homicide, it would be manslaughter in the third degree. The point of the defense would be that, under no reasonable interpretation of the law could a verdict of wilful, premeditated murder be rendered on the evidence in this case. Mr. Tremaine concluded the argument to adjournment.

A LONDON FOG—FERRY BOAT COLLISION.

The dense fog which prevailed all day still continues, causing great delays to ferry boats and rendering the passage over the East and North rivers difficult and dangerous. The ferryboats D. S. Gregory and Pavonia came into collision on North river. The latter was so badly damaged that she was in danger of sinking, and it was with great difficulty she was finally towed ashore. The passengers were greatly frightened, but none injured. The boat now lies on the Jersey flats. The amount of damage is probably $10,000.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The directors of the East River Bridge Company met to-day to take action on the reports of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against the engineer, Col. Demas Barnes, who made the minority report charging fraud, asked to be allowed to withdraw his allegations and revise his report, which was granted. As the meeting was secret it is unknown what action was finally taken. The majority report exonerates the managers from the charge of fraud.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 3, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England winds veering to westerly, with falling temperature and clearing weather, partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States westerly to northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and clear weather, excepting for the lower lake region partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, the Gulf and Mississippi, winds veering to the westerly, with falling temperature and generally clear weather. From Missouri and the Ohio valley to the upper lakes and Lake Erie westerly and northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and generally clear weather, excepting for the upper lake region partly cloudy. From Dakota to Minnesota and Dakota diminishing pressure on Saturday with winds gradually shifting to westerly and southerly.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 3.—The Convention of the Reform party of the State commences to-morrow. It is understood that Senator Rice is urging the setting up of a separate State government to comply with Congress in the matter of action in regard to the late election in this State. Leading Democrats oppose the movement, and it is thought that it will not be carried into effect. Two more bills will be filed before Judge Caldwell to-morrow by candidates on the Reform ticket at the late election who claim to have been elected. The first case comes up for argument on Monday.

Delay of R. G. Dun & Co.'s January Reference Book.

By the late great fire in New York, the publication office of Dun, Barlow & Co., and R. G. Dun & Co., with their presses, type, &c., including the forms for the January "Reference Book," were totally destroyed, entailing a loss on the firm of over $80,000. This will, of course, occasion a short delay in the republication of the book, but it will not exceed six weeks. Meanwhile, all subscribers—and this class embraces the majority of the leading bankers, merchants and business men of the country—can obtain all information desired at the local agencies. The firm deserve credit for the energy displayed in serving their patrons under these great disadvantages.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IRREGULARITIES.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad.

The Project Well Under Way.

Investigation of Indian Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1873.

Freedmen's Bureau Irregularities.

Senator Harlan prints the following editorial this morning: "The rumor of the forthcoming report from the War Department, prepared by General Vincent, that is very damaging to General Howard, is circulating all over the country among the special dispatches from this city. This is not the first time that General Howard has been assailed. His enemies have never succeeded in attaching a stain to his character, and we have no idea that the forthcoming report will justify the construction placed upon it in advance of its appearance. It may be that in the midst of his varied labors Gen. Howard was unable to give that personal supervision to the acts of subordinates that was necessary, and the affairs of the department may thus have suffered, but no man who knows him will impeach his integrity or question the honesty of his personal dealings with the funds belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau."

Gen. Belknap to Continue Secretary of War.

The President has informed Secretary Belknap that the stories of a desire at the White House to have him leave the Cabinet are without foundation, that his resignation is not desired, and on the contrary, it is desired that he remain after March next. This invitation of the President will doubtless be accepted.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad.

The annual report of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is printed to-day. It has the following in regard to the project of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad: "The pressure of trade from the Northwest has constantly shown the desirableness of a more direct line of railway entirely under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Chicago, and through the extensive and fertile intermediate regions to Baltimore. For the purpose of effecting this connection with the least practicable delay it has been determined to construct a road from a point about ninety miles north of Newark, on the Lake Erie division, to Chicago, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles. The line has been located with low grades, and is singularly direct. It is believed, when the entire road will be placed under construction within a brief period, and thus, through this extension, in connection with the Lake Erie and Central Ohio divisions, and the Baltimore and Ohio Road, an admirable, economical and effective line from Chicago, but eight hundred and eleven miles to Baltimore, and by the Metropolitan branch but seven hundred and eighty-four miles to the city of Washington, will be built and in use within eighteen months. The point of divergence of this road from the Lake Erie division has also been selected as the proper location for the junction of the proposed line from Pittsburgh, so that the traffic of the main stem and of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and between Wheeling and Pittsburgh and Chicago and the Northwest, will ultimately be concentrated upon this route."

The Land Office Business.

The posting of all cases from local land offices has been completed at the Land Office here. This is the first time in the history of the office that this has been done, and the importance of the matter arises from the fact that these posted cases form the basis for all regular work of the Land office.

Special Postoffice Agents.

The special agents of the Postoffice department have all been reappointed for 1873.

The Indian Fraud Charges.

Gen. Cowan will ask for a full investigation of the Teton-Sioux matter. The charges lately made public are not new at the department, and Gen. Cowan some months since ordered that no further expenditures be made from the appropriation till the whole subject was examined. The Teton tribe is one of the oldest in the annals of Indians, though of late the designation has not obtained among these Indians themselves. The appropriation made last year did not originate with the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1873.

IMPORTANT POSTAL RULE.

The Postmaster General has decided that families, firms or companies cannot combine to rent postoffice boxes conjointly, but that one box rent must be collected for each firm, family or company employing such facilities.

COTTON CROP RETURNS.

The last statement of the general and full cotton crop returns of the Department of Agriculture was made on the 23d of November. The December returns do not include cotton only by few voluntary statements were received, which do not essentially change the November views.

ARMY MATTERS.

A general order, just issued by General Sherman, announces that Major Wm. G. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major O. M. Poe, United States Engineers, have been appointed aides-de-camp on the personal staff of the General of the army, vice Colonels F. T. Dent and Horace Porter, resigned. Colonel O. M. Poe will remain as now at Detroit until relieved of his present duties. Colonel Wm. G. Whipple, in addition to his duties as aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of Adjutant General to the General of the army. In addition to the usual routine duties attached to the Adjutant General's office at Washington, the division and department commanders will send copies of their monthly reports and returns to Colonel William G. Whipple for the information of the General, and all correspondence and reports designed for the use of the General will be addressed to Colonel Whipple, and all orders made to the army by the General will be made by or through him.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate of internal revenue receipts for the last quarter of the calender year of 1872, is $26,330,025, a decrease from the reports for the quarter ending December 31st, 1871, of $2,952,852.

LAND RECORDS DESTROYED.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office is in receipt of a dispatch to-day, reporting that the Land Office and many records at Lincoln, Nebraska, were destroyed by fire there; also, that all the records of the Land Office at Dardanelles, Arkansas, were consumed in the fire, which destroyed about half that town about a week ago.

SECRETARY BELKNAP AND GENERAL SHERMAN.

The official relations between Secretary Belknap and General Sherman have lately been a matter of comment, and rumors have existed of a serious difference between them as to how orders shall be issued, but this difference has been one merely of opinion, which is said to have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned by the promulgation of an army order issued by General Sherman to-day.

PROLONGED CABINET SESSION.

The cabinet session to-day lasted over two hours and a half, and a considerable amount of Department and routine business which had accumulated in two weeks was considered, but no business of unusual or extraordinary importance was transacted.

Mahoning Valley Coal Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 3, 1873.

The coal miners of the Mahoning valley are out on a strike against a reduction of twenty cents a ton, which went into effect January 1st.

The Recent Fire.

We regret to announce to our subscribers and friends the total destruction of our printing office, in New York, on Christmas Eve. This event will necessarily cause a postponement in the delivery of our January Reference Book. We have, however, duplicated manuscripts of the entire work in our numerous branches, so that, although the fire is a very great calamity to us, the delay in issuing the book is the chief feature involved in it. We shall immediately commence the work again, and respectfully ask the indulgence of subscribers under these calamitous circumstances. The preparation of new type, the press work, composition and binding will, with every exertion we can make, occupy time, but we think we may safely promise that the delay will not exceed forty days at the utmost, and in the meantime the detailed information on our Office Records (the foundation for all the rulings in the book) is freely at the service of subscribers.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
335 Broadway, New York.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1873.

ACCOUNTANTS!—Duff's Bookkeeping has complete forms and rules for closing books. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

THE AYERS Latin School will reopen on Monday, January 6th. tf

OHIO NEWS.

The Cincinnati Coroner held 200 inquests in 1872. The railroads furnished 20 subjects, 16 were otherwise murdered, 22 chose their favorite mode of dying, hanging and drowning being most admired, and 58 were drowned by accident.

A vein of coal about twenty inches thick was discovered in Kent a few days ago, by some men engaged in digging a well. It is thought a working vein may be discovered by going deeper.

Some of the leading manufacturers of Springfield propose to organize a commercial bank with a capital of $500,000. The project has been under consideration for some time, and it was not until its feasibility had been thoroughly canvassed that the enterprise was decided upon. It is also proposed to organize a saving bank, and measures have already been taken to establish such an institution.

Mrs. John Clark, of Delaware, proved to the satisfaction of the court that the services of her husband would have been worth $1,000 to her, but that whisky made him lazy. The men who sold the beverage were ordered to reimburse her in that amount.

Mr. C. F. Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for several years past special agent of the Post Office Department, has been promoted to assistant superintendent of railway postal service.

A religious revival has been in progress in Norwalk for some weeks past, and 250 conversions are reported embracing old, middle-aged, and young. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists are working harmoniously together in the good cause.

About two years ago Jennie Droz, a fair but frail female living in Cleveland, shot and killed one Major Julius Fisk—her plea in palliation being that Fisk had ruined her. She was arrested, imprisoned, released on bail, twice indicted, and now the prosecution dismiss the case on a *nolle prosequi*.

It is proposed, in Ohio, to pass a general law for cities, doing away with boards of works, water boards, and kindred bodies, and substituting a board of construction of three members appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council. They are to hold office for three years, one retiring each year, and receive $5,000 per annum. They are to give all their time to their official duties, and may be removed by the mayor with the consent of the council. The city council must first make appropriations, to render their contracts, &c., valid.

Who'saide Ten House.

The attention of the trade is invited to the advertisement of Montgomery, Chaffey & Patterson, wholesale dealers in teas, No. 264 Liberty street. This being the only house in the city dealing exclusively in teas, it will readily be observed that the firm designated possess decided advantages over other dealers, their capital all being employed in that direction they can, of course, keep a larger stock; than is to be found in houses where the tea trade is only a branch of the business. Their attention being concentrated upon the buying and selling of tea only, the approximate value of the article is a natural consequence. The firm are entirely reliable and deserving of the liberal patronage solicited. One at least of the gentlemen composing it is well and favorably known to a large number of our readers. We refer to Mr. J. L. Bigham, who at long and so satisfactorily filled the position of Mayor's Private Secretary, and to other friends will be pleased to learn of his connection with this reliable house, and that he embarks in business under the most favorable auspices. His many friends will no doubt call at the house and ascertain the nature of the facilities possessed by the firm for fully meeting their requirements.

Cass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

At Clark's Drug Store

Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior (Saratoga) Water,
Geyser (Saratoga) Water,
Bedford Water.
No. 166 Fifth avenue.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any other thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl,
It cost only
Ten cents per cake,
and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices, for all cleaning purposes. Sapolio is so convenient and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart o buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfils of molasses, or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt. Dissolve in milk with warm water enough of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, add one tea-spoonful saleratus, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

Drug Store for Sale.

Well located, well stocked, doing a good business. Intending to engage in other business is the reason for selling. Address "Drugs," P. O. Box 613, Pittsburgh.

HARPER'S DUFF'S BOOKKEEPING—400 pages—most complete work published. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

PIMPLES on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 617

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a department for boiler business and are ready to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Factory centrally located; profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHOBES & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—QUINCY FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop, Wheeling. This well established establishment is now offered at a bargain. It has a full assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns used at the various mills and near Wheeling, has an established trade, and can be started immediately. Negotiations to rent, or sell, may be obtained at Tenth Ward Bank of this city, or by addressing A. C. McKEE, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO St. Louis, one via Chicago, other via Indianapolis. Inquire at 34 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Grist Mill, with set of glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Second-hand Belting and Hose. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 60 Steam Pump Works, corner Penn and Thirty second sts. tf

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL. Address Gerhauser, Gas Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. f

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 Rooms, on 8w cor street, convenient to Station. Lot

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

The County Commissioners, on Thursday, designated the COMMERCIAL and *Dispatch* as the papers to do the county printing for the ensuing year. This is a just and proper recognition of the COMMERCIAL as a reliable Republican journal, and we heartily thank the County Commissioners for this mark of their confidence and approval.

The first election under the Local Option law took place in the strong Democratic county of Clearfield on Friday last, December 29, 1872, that being the day for the election of township officers in that county. The majority against license is over six hundred, and this result in a county which, more than any other in the State, is slavishly devoted to the Democratic party, is an evidence that this is, in no respect, a party or political question. The voters have acted on it outside and independent of all partisan considerations.

A noteworthy feature of the St. Louis *Democrat* of the first instant, is a map, covering two entire pages, showing the country from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, designed especially to present a view of the great water route for the products of the Mississippi Valley to European markets. The growing importance which the question of additional channels of transportation between the seaboard and the great food-producing sections of the West is assuming in the public mind, gives the map considerable value as a means of reference to a subject certain to be very widely discussed.

The Blairs are great people in their own estimation, and hitherto the people have conceded them more power in politics than they ever deserved to possess. It was Frank Blair, the United States Senator from Missouri, who trotted out B. Gratz Brown, and intrigued for his nomination at the Cincinnati convention. But the election is over now, and Blair's time in the United States coast to the Rocky Mountains, designed especially to present a view of the great water route for the products of the Mississippi Valley to European markets. The growing importance which the question of additional channels of transportation between the seaboard and the great food-producing sections of the West is assuming in the public mind, gives the map considerable value as a means of reference to a subject certain to be very widely discussed.

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Although it appears that the slight increase of the public debt for the past month—reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL—is more nominal than real, it ought not to be considered surprising if, now that Congress has so greatly reduced taxation, there should now and then be a month in which the national expenditures somewhat exceed the receipts. The increase referred to goes to show the practical wisdom of the President's suggestion in his last annual Message, that any further reduction of taxation seemed inadvisable for the present; as it also indicates the marked unwisdom of those journals which continue to clamor for a still further reduction of the tariff. Upon the whole, the showing of our national indebtedness is extremely favorable; the principal of the public funds of the United States upon which gold interest is paid in January and July having been diminished by purchases for the sinking fund $19,163,550 since July, and the interest falling due on New Year being $573,906 less than on July 1.

The question of the Senatorial succession in Massachusetts, exercises the newspapers of that State not a little. Nearly all the principal journals discourage the idea of Mr. Boutwell's leaving the Cabinet, although it is almost universally conceded that he has the inside track for the Senatorship, if he insists on being a candidate for the position. The preponderant weight of expression of public opinion appears to be decidedly in favor of the election of Mr. Dawes as the successor of Senator Wilson, in behalf of whom it is urged that no man, whose election has been thought of, would carry into the Senate chamber immediate weight and influence to compare with that which he would have, as a practical man, to deal with practical questions intelligently and efficiently. Inasmuch, however, as the choice of the successor of the Vice President elect cannot be made until ten days after the latter has given official notice of his resignation, it is not likely that the election will take place much before the middle of next month. There is therefore plenty of time for the struggle to assume a considerably different aspect from that which it at present possesses.

Voices of wisdom are beginning to be heard in most unlooked for quarters. A short time ago the Memphis *Avalanche*, a leading Southern Democratic journal, took precisely the same ground in regard to the Louisiana imbroglio which has been maintained by this paper; and now comes Alexander H. Stephens, whilom Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, who in a speech delivered in Georgia last week in favor of adhering to the Democratic name and policy, distinctly affirmed that the President had not assumed any illegal or unconstitutional executive power with respect to those troubles; that the remedy of the people of that State, if they had been wronged, lay in an appeal to the Supreme Court; and that, so far as the President was concerned, he regarded it as a good omen that he had avowed a willingness to sustain the decrees of the judiciary. If, said this staunch States rights advocate, Gen. Grant shall ever do anything worse than to see that the mandates and decrees of the Federal judiciary are properly executed in any part of the country, I shall have no quarrel with him." Not a few of the Democratic journals of the North would do well to heed the lesson herein conveyed—even if it should grate harshly on their vanity, or puncture into complete collapse their inflated delusion that they are giants in "argument."

The patriotic unselfishness of Senator Blair, of Missouri, is almost equal to that of poor Artemus Ward, who, it will be remembered, was so anxious for the success of the national cause during the war of the rebellion, that he expressed himself perfectly willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives toward the furtherance of that end. Throughout the late Presidential campaign the Senator was a strong advocate of the one term principle, but now that his re-election to the United States Senate is the point at issue, he is anything other than well pleased with the doctrine. He is also troubled about his record in Congress in 1862 on the Confiscation bill. He had at first denied voting for the measure; but now that his vote has been unearthed by his opponents he recollects that he did, but protests most lustily against being proscribed for his opinions "by the very men whom he had contended should not be proscribed for theirs." Another objection against him on the part of some without whose votes he cannot be re-elected, is that "he served in the Union army." This, to be sure, is the estimation of the Liberals of Missouri, a very grave offense, and although the Senator has since exerted himself to the utmost to make amends for his shortcomings in that particular, it is not at all certain that he will obtain forgiveness for the dark mistake. Should he be baulked of his aspirations he will have an excellent opportunity of reflecting upon the question to what extent it is advisable for a man to debase himself—without pay.

A great poet has declared it to be "well for him whose will is strong." The value and authoritativeness of the spoken word depends chiefly on the personality by which it is backed and reinforced. It was Luther's unconquerable inflexibility that made his words "half battles;" but the utterances of limp men carry with them no weight whatever. Mastery over obstacles comes as much from firmness of character as from power of brain, and this, unquestionably, is one of the principal reasons of the success which has attended President Grant's administration of public affairs; some time ago he caused it to be made known that, notwithstanding the peculiar character of the institution of Mormonism, it was his intention to see that the laws of the United States were henceforth obeyed by the adherents of that delusion. According to the testimony of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, this quietly expressed determination has had a most excellent effect on Brigham Young and his followers, who know that President Grant means exactly what he says, and believe that resistance would therefore be useless. "Don't shoot, Captain," said the coon to the unerring backwoods marksman—"I'll come down;" while in this case the simple statement of the Executive bids fair, according to the correspondent, to solve the vexed Mormon problem without a struggle. So much for the force of character.

Most of the leading papers of the country have elaborate reviews of the trade and commerce of the United States during the past year. Upon the whole there are grounds for concluding that the balance of trade against the country for the period named is more apparent than real. Aside from the fact that the personal property in money and other effects brought by our great accession of immigrants, contributes considerably toward an equal adjustment of the scales, their powerful augmentation of the productive labor of the country is also to be taken into account. Then, too, our mineral products, particularly coal, iron, and oil, have largely exceeded those of any former year; while the activity of our manufacturing industries has been attended with the full employment of well remunerated labor. The cotton crop has been above an average, the receipts for the expired portion of the crop year being 1,630,587 bales, against 1,875,711 bales for the same period of last year, and 1,625,385 bales in 1870; while the total supply of our agricultural crops has exceeded that of last year—the hog crop, one of the most important of our supplies of animal food, being very largely in excess. The imports of foreign merchandise at the port of New York alone, during the year, show an increase of of fifty millions of dollars over the preceding year, while the exports of produce fall only two millions below those of 1871, which is more than made up by the important increase which has taken place in the export trade of our Southern ports. Especially are the evidences of increasing wealth and prosperity indicated by the statistics of our domestic commerce, of a gratifying character. Taken altogether, the result of the year's trade is to be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging.

Taken together, the statistics of immigration for the past year at the port of New York, just completed by the Board of Emigration, and the census returns of the United States for 1870, furnish some exceedingly valuable information on the subject of emigration, its character, effects, and movements. Up to December, 26th, of last year, the number of arrivals at New York was 291,217, an increase over last year of no less than 61,578. Of these 3,600 are reported as destined for Canada, but all the others expressed the determination of making their homes in the United States, more than one-half of them settling in the Middle States and New England, nearly all the others going to the West; Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin being the favorite western destinations. The German element is largely in excess of all others, the Irish coming next, followed respectively by the English, the Swedish, Scotch, Italian, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welsh, Enss, Swiss, French and Dutch. Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg and Belgium, also contribute to swell the number. The drift of German emigration is steadily to the West. The bulk of the Scandinavians seek homes in the Northwest, while the Irish principally locate themselves in the neighborhood of the great cities of the East and North. Very few of these immigrants, whatever their nationality, go South, notwithstanding the sparse population and great natural advantages of that part of our country. It further appears that out of the thirty-eight millions, five hundred thousand inhabitants of the United States, fully sixteen millions are either foreign born or children of foreign parents. Another fact which is worthy the attention of philosophical and reflecting persons, is the constantly diminishing rate of production among the original stock; inasmuch as, although the native population still maintains its majority, yet if the present rates of increase and production in foreign born and native citizens is maintained many years longer, the descendants of the latter will unquestionably be outnumbered by those of the former. Then will come the true test of the assimilating power of our institutions.

A New Discovery as to Gun Cotton.

A discovery of some importance has recently been made in regard to the properties of compressed gun cotton. The principal difficulty which has been encountered in its manufacture, and which has, to a great extent, checked the progress of its advancement as an explosive compound in Her Majesty's service, has been the extreme danger attendant on the process of drying it after leaving the hydraulic press. The lowness of the temperature at which gun cotton will explode render it a most perilous substance to expose to heat. But the difficulty adverted to has been entirely dissipated by the results of a series of experiments which has just been concluded at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Mr. E. O. Brown, F. C. S., War Department chemist, has succeeded in defeating a succession of discs of gun cotton, taken straight from the hydraulic press, and containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of water, without submitting them to the process of drying. The discovery was almost a matter of accident, it having never been anticipated that detonation could possibly occur under such circumstances; but the importance of the fact can hardly be overestimated, for while the cotton in its damp condition is perfectly innocuous and incapable of ignition, the same cotton possesses all the explosive and other attributes of perfectly dry cotton for mining and like purposes. In the course of the experiments, Mr. Brown placed some discs of wet compressed cotton upon a slab of iron one inch thick without any tamping or covering. On placing the electric detonator within them and firing the mass, the plate of iron was deeply indented in the center. A slight tamping of sand, however, placed over the discs so far increased the explosive energy that a slab of iron was shivered to fragments on detonating the cotton.

Another New Invention in Telegraphy.

Inventions to facilitate the transmission of messages by telegraph are becoming numerous, our columns having contained accounts of at least half a dozen in as many weeks. From *Chambers's Journal* we get the following particulars in regard to a patent siphon recorder:

When Sir William Thomson invented his reflecting galvanometer, and so bowed its usefulness for telegraphic purposes, he insured the success of undersea cables, whatever their length. With this instrument, the movements of the little reflector enable the clerk to read off the message by careful watching. But recently, Sir William Thomson has invented an instrument called the patent siphon recorder—which, as its name indicates, writes or records the message, as received, on a strip of paper. Its essential condition of such an instrument that it shall be a horse hair. Indeed, it will be found that the ink will not flow therein of itself, but squirts out when electrified. The siphon is connected with a coil of copper-wire, an electro-magnet, and an ebonite disk, armed with pieces of soft iron, which, being attracted by the magnet, is kept rotating, and regulates the current flowing from the battery and cable. Acted on by this current, the ink, as already stated, squirts from the siphon, and writes a succession of dots and dashes, which represent the letters of the alphabet. To an accustomed eye the writing is a confused unmeaning scribble; but a good telegraph clerk will read it off as if it were ordinary writing. Thus a message will now, so to speak, deliver itself from the other side of the ocean, thousands of miles distant; and telegraphy has achieved another triumph.

Prison Labor in the Shoe Trade.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* has an interesting article on this subject, in which the arguments for and against the employment of prison labor in the manufacture of shoes are impartially given. The *Reporter* holds that justice to the taxpayers demands that our penal institutions shall be self-supporting to the fullest extent possible, without encroaching unduly on the rights of honest workmen. It gives as an instance of this method, when properly managed, the Albany penitentiary, where the greater portion of the inmates are engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The statistics show that this institution is entirely self-supporting, the gross earnings of the penitentiary for the year having been $81,345 48, and its ordinary expenditures for the same time $53,403 72, leaving a balance of $27,929 76; from this balance the sum of $2,406 04 has been expended for additions and repairs of a permanent character, still leaving a gain of $25,523 72. This Albany prison, the *Reporter* claims, is probably the best managed and best disciplined institution of the kind in the United States, and perhaps in the world, and that in view of the excellent exhibit presented by the officers, it may be as well to suspend judgment awhile before totally condemning the present system, at least until a better substitute is provided, endeavor to induce the managers of like establishments to accomplish similar good results.

Use of Pent in Iron Smelting.

The Marquette, Mich., *Mining Journal* says: In answer to numerous inquiries, directed to us from all parts of the country, concerning the success of the experiments at the Ishpeming peat furnace, we have to say, briefly, that nothing has transpired to lead those who have given the matter attention, to the belief that peat cannot be made a success for smelting iron. This furnace is now to be changed to meet the requirements which experience has shown to be necessary to more fully meet the conditions involved in the use of peat. It should be remembered that it was expected this experiment would prove a success on the first or the second trial. Its importance, however, led many to expect too much at the early stage of the operation. Now this same importance will soon be the means of solving the problem one way or the other.

Just now, when devices of all kinds for the extinguishment of fires are being brought forward, the following, contributed by a citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., to the Boston *Journal*, will be read with interest: "While erecting a brick building in this place five or six years ago, a block of two dwelling houses of four stories, with Mansard roof, I had inserted in the partition wall, extending from the cellar to a foot above the ridge pole, an iron pipe of three inches diameter, fitted in the cellar to receive the hose from a steam fire engine, and at the upper end to receive a hose and pipe, which are always kept ready for that purpose. It is supposed that water from this pipe can be thrown at least a hundred feet in all directions, thus protecting all the property falling within that range. The water descending from such a heighth with the force of a heavy shower of rain. There has never yet been any necessity of testing the efficacy of this plan."

The census report shows that in Alabama fifty-three per cent. of the voters are wholly illiterate; in Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, fifty-one per cent.; in Kentucky, twenty-eight per cent.; in Maryland, twenty-two; in Delaware, twenty-four, and so on.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Two Chicago children, boys, aged six and three years, whose holiday supply of sweetments had been exhausted, went skirmishing through the closets in the house for a new stock. The came across a bottle of belladonna pills, done up in the seductive homœopathic style, and immediately began feasting thereon, and did not stop until the bottle was empty, and they had eaten enough of the drug to kill them. Fortunately, their mother discovered what they had done, a physician was summoned, emetics administered, and now, though quite sick, the enterprising youngsters will recover.

It is proposed to convert the basement rooms of the churches of Cincinnati into places of refuge during the remainder of the winter for the houseless poor, who are ordinarily consigned to the unwholesome and inadequate station-houses.

Great praise has been awarded the people of Noble county, Ohio, by reason of the fact that there was not a single dram shop to be found within its borders. It now appears that the people avoid the cruel necessity of dram shops by doing all their drinking at the drug stores. So it is a simple matter of definition. You call your dram shop a drug store, and there you are.

Between two and three *millions* of capital are invested in the seed business in this country, and the annual trade turns over not less than five *million* dollars. It has shared the growth and change of the last quarter of a *century*, and now has locked hands with the advancing civilization of the country.

Milwaukee is a progressive city. It has shipped, this year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,033,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up $20,000,000, of which iron and lager beer are the largest, the former yielding $4,000,000; the other, $3,000,000.

A married woman on the stage exercises less magnetism over an audience than a single woman does; the fact that she belongs to another, that her brightest glances, sweetest dimples, and most musical tones are for him, unconsciously diminishes her influence. What were called "Nilsson" watches formerly had a great sale in Paris, but since the Swedish cantrice took a husband their demand has so sensibly diminished that the proprietor has been compelled to change their name.

The first conviction under the new Illinois liquor law has just been secured. A saloon keeper was indicted on two counts; one for selling liquor to a person while intoxicated, and the other for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard. After an animated contest the defendant was found guilty on both counts.

The island of San Juan and the other small adjacent islands that have been in dispute between this country and Great Britain, are now jurisdictionally attached to Washington Territory.

Honesty is the best policy. Chicago's sharp "grain corner" practice of last August has had the effect to materially reduce the movement of wheat at that port during the past year, as compared with the year before. The decrease in the receipts is nearly two million bushels, and in the shipments, six hundred thousand bushels.

The experiment of postal cards, which our government is about introducing, is pronounced a failure in England. For private purposes they are said to be useless, while in other respects it is affirmed they have become a scandalous abuse, and are used for the worst of purposes.

About the only luxury from which California has heretofore been debarred, is that of oysters. It is now proposed to supply this omission. It is maintained that Mexican oysters can be imported to San Francisco at a cheaper rate than Eastern oysters can be purchased in New York. On the Mexican coast almost every bay, inlet and estuary abounds in oysters of a large size, and equal in flavor to those of the Atlantic coast, where they spawn, mature and die undisturbed by man.

New York city is said to be rapidly losing its cotton trade through the depredations of wharf thieves, with whom the police are said to be in league.

An extensive bed of iron ore has just been discovered in Washington county, Maryland, which officers of the Smithsonian Institution have declared to obtain about fifty-five per cent. of pure iron.

Some time ago a suit was instituted by a Connecticut military company to recover a twenty-five cents fine from a member. It has just resulted in a judgment for the company, thus establishing the right of military companies to impose and collect fines.

A terrible fight recently occurred in San Francisco, between a man named Krager and a clerk in his employ. The peculiarity of this combat was that the two parties were on excellent terms, and the only object of their struggle was to prevent Krager from being injured. He was determined to eat his throat, and his clerk was determined that he should do no such thing.

Chicago dedicated its free library and reading room New Year's day. At present the library has between three and four thousand volumes, but it is expected that by the end of the year it will possess thirty or forty thousand. In time that city expects to become the literary headquarters of the North-west.

According to the *Herald of Health* the ratio of insanity actually is greater in Chicago than in any other city in the United States. Perhaps the babies are to be congratulated—that is to say, if residence in that city were the only other alternative.

Pisciculture has been extensively followed, this year, and as an immense quantity of fish seed of various kinds has been planted in the waters of almost every part of the country, so that in a short time we may look for cheap salmon and cheaper shad.

The number of hogs packed in the West last year is estimated at 5,670,000. A large number of hogs remain unkilled, that couldn't be eaten if they had been killed, but they could have been packed—away.

There are about two or three thousand buffalo hunters now pursuing game in Western Kansas, and they average bringing down about fifteen buffalo daily. One may lately killed one hundred in a day. The hides and meat brought him the handsome sum of three hundred dollars. Notwithstanding the immense business which is being done, there seems to be no diminution in their number, and trains are frequently stopped by them.

PERSONAL.

Information from Missouri indicates that the friends of Hon. Truston Polk are concentrating for the purpose of electing him to the United States Senate, as successor to General Blair. Mr. Polk was Senator at the time of the rebellion. He cast his lot with the South, but after the surrender accepted the result in good faith, returned to his home in St. Louis, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and has not since taken any part in politics. Mr. Polk is eminent in his profession at the bar, and has been successful in accumulating a fortune, being now numbered among the most wealthy citizens of St. Louis. His moral character is unexceptionable.

Alexander Hunster, a negro barber of Portsmouth, Ohio, has come out as a sculptor, and threatens to rival Edmonia Lewis.

In Dickens's "American Notes," written in 1842, the great novelist dwelt upon the melancholy condition of the convicts in the Philadelphia penitentiary, who are compelled to pass their lives in solitary confinement. Mr. Dickens instanced the case of one Charles Langheimer, who was never permitted to see anything but the cold stone walls of his dungeon, conjectured that he could not possibly live in the cell more than five or six years, and entered in his volume a prediction to that effect. But Dickens is dead, and Mr. Charles Langheimer still inhabits the cell in which Dickens left him. He is seventy years old, is well and hearty, has spent more than half his life in solitary confinement, and says he prefers that manner of life to any other.

The marriage is announced at Annapolis, Md., of Miss Louisa Anderson, of Staten Island, to James Buchanan Henry, of Annapolis. Mr. Henry is a nephew of the late Vice President, after whom he was named, and, with his cousin, Miss Harriet Lane, was a member of the bachelor statesman's family at the fine old homestead of "Wheatland," near Lancaster, in this State. He was private secretary to Mr. Buchanan during his Presidential term, and has since then been established in Annapolis in the practice of law.

The venerable Madame Bonaparte, who has been in feeble health for some time past, is now seriously ill, and her recovery is doubtful. Madame Bonaparte was formerly Miss Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon) afterward King of Westphalia), in Baltimore, December 27, in 1803. Her legal name is Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson.

Mr. Ronayne, the newly elected successor of the late John Francis Maguire in the parliamentary representation of the city of Cork, is a civil engineer by profession, and in early life—say twenty to twenty-five years ago—was engaged for a considerable time in hydraulic work in California.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and member of Congress elect was admitted, on profession of faith, as a member of the Congregational church, at Hartford, on Sunday last.

There was a tremendous audience at Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, Md., on New Year's evening to witness Joe Jefferson's reappearance on the stage in his old favorite character of Rip Van Winkle. The audience was very fashionable, and Mr. Jefferson's reception was one that will long be remembered by him.

The *Nation* is authority for the statement that Professor Tyndall intends to carry no money away with him from the United States. Whatever he receives over and above his expenses he means to hand over to some scientific body in this country.

THE IRON TRADE OF MISSOURI.

Increase in the Quantity of Ore Mined and Pig Metal Manufactured—Undeveloped Mineral Resources.

Our St. Louis exchanges come to us filled with statistics of the various branches of trade during the year past. As of greatest interest to traders in this locality, we condense from the *Globe* the following facts in regard to operations in iron in 1872:

While we notice a very large increase in the quantity of ore mined and the production of pig metal, it does not follow that the year has been a prosperous one for all the furnace owners. Some of them had sold, as far back as the fall of 1871, all their product for the year under review, at prices current at the time. Since then the prices of ore and metal have advanced very considerably and the deliveries have been in consequence, in many cases, made at a loss. Of the future it is as yet impossible to form any correct idea, as much will depend upon the course of iron abroad and at home. It would seem probable, with the constantly increasing demand for all the articles into which iron is moulded, that the capacity of the furnaces now operating and in process of erection, will be taxed to the utmost.

The following table shows the total production of charcoal and stone coal-iron for the year 1872, compared with the previous:

	1872.	1871.
Charcoal	44,563	35,656
Stone-coal	92,150	49,197
	136,713	84,853
Increase, 1872	51,860	

In the following table we give the entire production of iron ore and pig metal for the past five years, in tons:

IRON ORE.

	Mined.	Consumed.	Shipped.
1868	166,000	58,000	47,000
1869	195,000	75,000	120,000
1870	316,000	179,000	137,000
1871	240,000	118,000	170,000
1872	448,000	152,000	260,310

PIG IRON.

	Produced.	Consumed.	Shipped.
1868	70,000	17,000	13,000
1869	46,000	20,000	26,000
1870	72,500	35,500	37,000
1871	84,952	34,000	50,953
1872	126,718	10,807	55,906

Among the various ore deposits now being worked, a firm in importance comes the Iron Mountain. The company engaged in working these deposits, state that they have raised 340,000 tons of ore during the past year, against 169,759 in 1871. The shipments of ore by rail were 260,753 tons, against 92,5174 tons in 1871; by river, 105,721 tons, and in 1871, 92,559 tons.

The total production of iron at the Iron Mountain, Irondale, Pilot Knob, Scotia, Meramec and Moselle charcoal furnaces was 44,563 tons, an increase of 8,807 tons over 1871.

Of the undeveloped mineral resources of Missouri the *Globe* says:

If one will travel through the State, taking the Missouri river as a northern boundary, there is hardly a county in which he can put his foot which is not known to contain extensive deposits of some one or more of those metals which are of daily use in the world of manufactures. In Jefferson county large deposits exist of hematite iron, lead and zinc ore, and of fire and ball clay. Pulaski, Dallas, Laclede, Camden, Miller, Morgan, Washington and St. Francois counties, underneath the surface, are but vast masses of the three articles first mentioned. In Madison county is found in abundance specular iron, tin, manganese, copper, cobalt and plumbago or block lead. Bollinger county is known to contain considerable quantities kaolin, ochre, umber and sienna. In Crawford, Phelps, Dent, Shannon, Iron and Reynolds are the largest known deposits of specular iron ore in the world, as well as lead and zinc. Hickory, St. Clair, Henry, Cedar, Pope, Dade, Jasper, Newton, Barton, Bates, Cass and McDonald counties each underlaid by immense accumulations of lead and coal, with more or less iron ore. But with the hitherto sparsely settled and comparatively unknown portion of the State in which many of these counties are located, a knowledge of the location of these deposits is, where known at all, confined to a few persons. These guard their secrets closely as possible, and in many cases without the means necessary to deep mining, their operations have been confined to the surface. Though not generally known, a very large portion of the ore brought to this market is mined with the aid alone of a pick and shovel, the miner never going below a point from where he can throw out his product with his shovel.

ANIMAL INGENUITY.

How the Mortal Enemy of the Tarantula Captures its Victim.

[From the San Diego (Cal.) World.]

The architectural ingenuity, or rather genius, of the tarantula is a fact long familiar to naturalists. The insect has an expectional development of the instinct which instructs all creatures which are not protected by nature with a warmth-engendering hairy hide to properly house themselves. The details of the tarantula's dwelling, down even to the matchless mechanism of the doors of its edifice, have excited the wonder of all interested in natural history. The most elaborate inventions in locks and hinges of vaunted human skill are distanced by this venomous insect in the construction of the door which secures its privacy. But the road-runner, between which and the tarantula a deadly enmity exists, is its master, as an incident which we are about to relate will show.

Prof. Agassiz, during his recent visit here, exhibited a special desire to be supplied with as many specimens as possible of the road-runner, of the tarantula, and of the tarantula-killer.

We are not advised as to whether he was supplied with live specimens of the road-runner. This is a very fugacious and incredibly swift bird. It is about the size of a pheasant; its plumage is not unlike that of the pheasant family. It has longer legs, and a slenderer neck and body than the pheasant. It trusts for locomotion almost altogether to its legs, and runs with a swiftness that would shame a rabbit or a hare. It is susceptible of domestication, and in time learns to come at the call of those who have petted it. But it is a hopeless thing for a stranger to try to approach this fowl.

It is as sagacious as swift. We were put in possession of facts about the creature by Mr. Jose G. Estudillo, which excited our wonder and admiration. As we have said, there is enmity between the road-runner and tarantula. The road-runner is as noiseless as rapid. It lies in wait for the tarantula's family of children, and finally his wife died. His sister grew to womanhood, was married, and with her husband came West, and to Iowa. Her husband died, and in time she received an offer of marriage from a man who was a widower. She accepted the offer and they were married. Her husband was wealthy, and after a time one of his sons wished to have the father give him some property, but the father refused to accede to his demands. The son one day, while looking over the family record of the step-mother, which had been laid aside and forgotten, discovered that there was a kinship between the families, and a further investigation proved that his father and stepmother were own brother and sister. To avenge himself for his father's refusal to give him the bulk of his property, he brought suit against them both for incest. They were tried and convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for one year. They are both over sixty years of age, and as innocent of intent to commit crime as the new born babe.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

RURAL HOME EMBELLISHMENTS.

Few things more plainly indicate a sound and profitable progress in farm life than those which are done purposely for embellishment—not for expensive fences and grand buildings, but for those things which make our homes and neighborhoods more attractive.

Tasteful surroundings of our homes have an important influence upon the life. The heart is touched by them, manners and speech are refined, and the old homestead, where the loving relations of life began, will always be remembered with a gush of feeling next to devotion itself.

A single true example of home embellishment will tend to refine the views of a whole neighborhood. It will tend to form ideas of elegance, grace and symmetry in the young, and cultivate in themselves taste for beauty and refinement in all things. Surrounded by such influences, few of the young would grow up with unfeeling hearts, or coarse or clownish habits.

Most persons have the habit of clearing up and beautifying in the spring—the women to dust and scour and regulate generally in the house —the villager to paint and paper, and repair fences and make the most of the bit of land of which he is the owner. The farmer is also excited to clear up; to remove the rubbish accumulated about the house during winter; to rake over the dooryard or bit of lawn adjoining; make snug the woodpile or place it under cover, and generally to improve appearances by the exercise of a little good taste and labor. All this is commendable, healthful and in every way good; but more may be done so as to give a neighborhood or town the aspect of a well cultivated garden.

It is cheap and easy for the farmer to embellish his home. If the house has no paint it may have a grape vine or rose bush climbing over the porch or a few panes of glass are patched, and defect may be hidden by a blooming fuchsia, heliotrope or verbena in an earthen pot, set upon the window sill before it.

If there is no gravel walk to the door there may be a rose bush or flowering shrub by the side of the carriage path to the house, so that the dusty or muddy way may be unnoticed in the contemplation of the beautiful flower or shrub.

Indeed, it is not the possession of money nor much leisure that will render a farmer's home attractive, but the air of order and good taste combined with common sense and judgment which he may possess, pervades everything. His fences near the buildings must be whole and stand erect; his door yards clean, where the cows do not chew the cud of contentment, sink spouts or other offensive objects nicely screened, and here and there a flourishing maple standing, like a good angel, with outstretched arms, to protect the house from summer heat or winter blasts.

Any person who has skill to manage a farm has the requisite skill to embellish the surroundings of the house; hundreds, say that they have not the time. Can this be so with the farmer or mechanic? We have rarely known a farmer who did not find time to attend an auction where the cast-off trumpery of several generations was to be sold, or to bring home a wagon load or two of rubbish to increase that already about the doors, or to torment the women by adding it to the stock deposited in the garret.

The pleasure of making our home attractive should be a gradual one. It is too valuable to be prodigally won. A little should be done and well done each year, and whatever is done carefully attended to afterward. Suppose such had been the practice for the last fifty years in any one of our towns, would not such a town now be more attractive than any that can be found in the country?

The first step to take is utterly to forget the old maxim that "money makes the mare go," and remember the higher and nobler truth that "the beautiful makes the soul grow."

Home embellishments should also lead to the cultivation of a garden were an abundance of early and late vegetables would be produced, and with a variety of fruits, would not only promote health and happiness, but annually save a considerable outlay of money. This saving might then be applied to new paper or paint in the house, carpets, new furniture, clothing or tuition bills for the children.

Let good taste and love for the beautiful prompt us to embellish our homes.

PUMPKIN PUDDING.

Take one pint of pumpkin that has been stewed soft and pressed through a colander; melt in half a pint of warm milk, a quarter of a pound of butter and the same quantity of sugar, stirring them well together; one pint of rich cream will be better than milk and butter; beat eight eggs very light, and add them gradually to the other ingredients alternately with the pumpkin; then stir in a wineglass of rose water and two glasses of wine mixed together, a large teaspoonful of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed, and a grated nutmeg. Having stirred the whole very hard, put it into a buttered dish, and bake it three-quarters of an hour.

KINDNESS TO MILCH COWS.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes: One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked is to whip, beat, kick and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid and angry, and instead of becoming better grows worse. Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently and patiently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that loud words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as the little urchin dreads to see the birchen rod in the hand of an angry pedagogue, when he expects to have it applied to his back. A cow kindly and properly treated is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked.

Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore, have one milker to certain cows, and bear in mind, if you change milkers it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of injury to the cow.

All animals appreciate kind treatment and resent abuse. See that those who milk them control themselves, govern their passions, speak low and kindly under almost any provocation and soon the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes one day from the other. No talking or laughing should be permitted.

THE KITCHEN.

We wish to give husbands a hint that the kitchen should be made entirely comfortable for the good wife, especially in winter. From personal observation we know that the farm house kitchen is too often a cold uncomfortable, disagreeable shed; and we are surprised that women get up cheap meals when they have to cook them in such a place.

If the farmer wishes a good dinner, he must give his wife a good place to it in. No woman can cook a good meal if she has to wrap a shawl around her to keep warm; and in some kitchens we know of, she has to.

Before cold weather sets in, see that any holes in the kitchen plastering are patched up. See that the weather boards are all in their place, and that the roof does not leak; and then with good wood furnished, the wife will feel like doing her best toward getting up a good meal. —*Kansas Farmer.*

THE USE OF OAT MEAL.

Oatmeal breakfast cake is made of No. 2 oatmeal, with water enough to saturate it, and little or no salt. Pour it into a baking tin half an inch or three-quarters deep, shake it down level, and when this is done it should be so wet that two or three spoonfuls of water should run freely on the surface. Put it in a quick oven and bake twenty minutes. Eat warm. It will be as light and tender as the best "Johnny cake," or else you have not used enough water, or baked it too long. This is one of the most accommodating baked dishes that can be made. It will do very nicely with a little longer time if the oven is not quite hot. If it will not bake there at all, pour it into a frying pan, cover it close and set it on the top of the stove where it will even bake in fifteen minutes.

For a hurried breakfast and a slow coal fire it is invaluable. Scarcely any wholesome thing in the bread line can be prepared more readily. It can be made still thinner and baked quicker. It is good either crisp or moist. For emergencies alone every housekeeper will find it convenient to be able to make the breakfast cake. Many use oatmeal mixed with buckwheat, but more than half the comfort is lost. For this use I prefer it cooked first. Take, say one half pint of the porridge or the mush, diffuse it in one quart of water and add the wheat meal, sifting it in and stirring slowly.

A long trial proves the thorough adaptability of oatmeal for hygienic pie crust. Take No. 1 meal, and if possible, wet with half a pint of hot water. It can be easily rolled thin enough; it will swell but little in baking. It is not so white as those pie crusts made of white flour, and to the unaccustomed eye not so attractive, though that is a matter of taste. To my notion they are far preferable, even in appearance to the crusts soaked in hog's lard, which here in the city have earned themselves the suggestive sobriquet of "scabs" and they are certainly far more wholesome than any shortened pie crusts whatever.

To avoid the unaccustomed appearance, however, tarts, tart pies and fruit and berry pies of many kinds can be without upper crust for the upper crust can be removed after baking. Blackberry, raspberry, plum, peach, grape and many other kinds of pies can be made in this way. The crust bakes very quickly, so that any kind of fruit that requires much cooking should be cooked before it is put in. It also makes very pretty ornaments cut in various shapes with cake cutters, and laid upon the surface of tart pies; is agreeable to the taste, and very few persons would notice the difference when made without an upper crust. As people come to recognize the wholesomeness they will probably be brave enough to eat it openly.—*Science of Health.*

The St. Louis *Republican* for January 1st has a special feature in the shape of a statistical table of the entire steam tonnage of the United States, which has never been published before, showing the number of steam vessels and their tonnage owned within the several customs districts and ports of the country. The aggregates of these are:

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	1,672	694,518
Northern lakes	692	149,467
Pacific coast	196	60,856
Western rivers	1,017	272,794
Total	3,567	1,087,637

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw out but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this season of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spir

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 3, 1873.

The local money market has tightened very perceptibly during the day; the process of easing up has been temporarily checked and to-day rates are firm and funds scarce. This has been most probably come about by a sudden demand for funds on the part of persons attempting to extend their means by taking advantage of the improved condition of the market. The check is, however, but temporary, and a continued improvement may be looked for. Merchants report that by dint of continued pushing on their part and little writing to their customers through December, that collections are coming in on the quarterly settlements with commendable promptness. The stringency of last month prevented an increase of credits on part of country buyers, so that their outstanding obligations due to our city dealers are less than usual at this season.

Depositors have been checking largely on their banks for Eastern exchange in remitting their own dues to the seaboard cities, which has caused a scarcity in Eastern funds among the banks. Currency is offered freely for exchange. This will not long, however, and we will, no doubt soon see Eastern funds at the usual discount.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	113⅞	113⅞
10-40s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
New 5s	111⅛	111⅜	111⅜
Gold	112¾	112⅞	112⅞
Currency 6s			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
United States 10-40s, January and July, 1868	109⅛
Currency Facilities	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 3, 1873.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
Canton	80½	80½	80½		80½
Western Union Tel	80½	80¾	80¾		80¾
Quicksilver	27	27	27		27
Pacific Mail	74	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛	74
Adams Express	95	95	95	95	95
Wells, Fargo Express		85	85		
American Express					
United States Express	79	79	78½	79	
New York Central	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼	90	90½	90½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88½	88½	88½		88½
Chicago and Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾		111¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	84	84	84	84	84
Chicago and Northwest	72¾	72¾	72¾		72¾
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾		84¾
Toledo and Wabash					
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio and Mississippi	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Union Pacific	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Chicago and Alton	110				
Do. preferred					
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Harlem		124	125½		
New Jersey Central					

Ex-dividend.

—We give below an extract from the yearly report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The figures are of much interest, both in regard to the present profit to the lessees, the Pennsylvania Company, who guarantee 7 per cent. to the stockholders, and in regard to the real value of the stock should the lease ever be canceled. It does not look as if we the Pennsylvania Railroad were losing much by this lease, although some Eastern papers, led by the *Financier*, are making vigorous war on that company, charging that she is yearly making a loss on her leases.

Stock paid in	$11,250,854
Stock paid, per mile 199 miles	56,537
Debt—20 mort. bonds	511,500
30 mort. bonds	1,250,000
4th mort. bonds	1,096,000
Miscellaneous, sink. fund mort. bonds	983,000
Total funded debt	$3,842,500
Increase in year	$164,500
Amount of debt per mile	$19,309
Total stock and debt	15,093,354
Total stock and debt per mile	75,846
Cost of road and equipment	$11,804,021
Cost of road per mile	59,317

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of main track, including 26 miles leased of P. F. W. & C.	199½ miles
Total length of branches—Tuscarawas br. 32½ miles	59 "
Sidings and other tracks	"
Total length of rail	284½ miles

EQUIPMENT.

Locomotives	78
Passenger cars	49
Express and baggage cars	22
Freight cars	2,319
Other cars	78

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

Passengers—Through	$174,331	
Passengers—Local	428,542	$602,874
Freight—Through	1,166,574	
Freight—Local	1,484,324	2,590,898
Mail		28,409
Express		57,943
Other sources		18,721
Total		$3,298,845

Expenses.

Maintenance of way, &c		$412,844
Maintenance per mile	$1,858 on 222½ mi.	
Motive power and cars		617,008
Motive power per mile	2,742	
Transportation		385,428
Transportation per mile	1,713	
General		165,999
General per mile		738
Total		1,581,279

PAYMENTS IN ADDITION.

Interest on bonds	267,550
Tax on same	4,705
Seven p. cent. dividend on stock	851,919
Tax on same	11,791
Sinking fund	52,363
Other	85,999

Construction of new work 107,307
Additional equipment 147,399
Additional real estate 60,078
Total $1,066,188

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts, all sources $3,298,845
Total payments 3,147,367
Excess ..... $ 151,478

AMOUNTS PER MILE.

Total earnings per mile ..... $14,661 $ 14,661
Total expenses per mile 7,028 14,585
Total excess per mile ..... $ 7,633 $ 76

*Operating expenses only.
†Including payments in addition.
‡Actual use of twenty-nine miles from Rochester to this city.

The first mortgage bonds have been retired and canceled. Second and third mortgage bonds are convertible into stock. Fourth mortgage bonds are exchangable for consolidated sinking fund bonds.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	87	Phila. and Erie	27½
Reading	96	Lehigh Navigation	58¾
United Co's of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh 8s	74¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	32¾	A. V. R. R 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport'n	47

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 3, 1873.

REMARKS—The ice in the Monongahela gave way this morning, the damage done being noticed elsewhere. The ice on the Allegheny has not yet moved, but its departure is hourly looked for. The lumber men, and others having property exposed on this stream, are on the alert, and unless the break comes in too large a volume, will succeed in saving most of their property.

It is too soon after the advent of the new year for business to take such shape as to prognosticate the future of the market. But with a general "shaking up" in the rivers, and an easier feeling in the money market, it is reasonable to hope for a revival in trade at an early day.

The arrivals of wheat, corn and oats continue light, falling far below the wants of the milling demand, and in many instances owners of country mills are obliged to purchase western flours to fill orders. But it is to be hoped this state of things will change when the ice and snow, which has blockaded our railroads shall have disappeared.

The flour market is firm with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions to effect sales. The orders are large, but owing to the light stock on hand, it is difficult for dealers to meet them. There are large shipments on the way which, when received, will enable dealers to meet both old and new orders. The coming week is looked forward to as one of unusual activity in trade. Prices are very firm, and may be put up $50; they cannot go lower on account of the price of wheat in this market.

Grain—We give the reader a few hints gathered in our rounds to-day that buyers of Groceries would do well to read: Coffees—The market is very strong and excited. Wheat—The receipts are small. Rice have advanced fully ½c; gold this week, with every prospect of a still farther advance. Sugars—Refined continue in fair demand and better prices expected as soon as a demand comes. The receipts of raw Sugars from New Orleans are light here as yet, and command full prices, but on the opening of navigation larger receipts are expected and easier prices. New Crop Molasses are in good demand and they sell freely at 72 to 75c. Early selections are the best for future use, and we advise liberal purchases at present figures, as the market will be no lower, but higher beyond a doubt. Syrups are in good demand and they sell freely at 62 to 65c. Fish—Mackerel are firm and unchanged. Shad and herring

THE VERY LATEST.

THE ICE JAM.

Breaking of Gorges at Louisville and Madison.

Sinking and Total Loss of the Steamboats Gen. Buell and Nat Williams---Coal Barges Swept Away---Total Loss $74,000 ---Condition of the Fleet at Pumpkin Patch.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 3.—The gorge above broke loose this morning. The ice is coming down in vast fields, but no damage done as yet. The steamboatmen are prepared for the danger. The ice has been running very heavily since 10:30 o'clock this morning. The river is full of crushed ice, and a large number of immense floes are passing down. The water is shallow on Weitzel's dam, at the head of the canal, and the ice floes are thoroughly broken up in passing over it. The fields which pass down the chute, between the wings of the dam, are broken into pieces against the piers of the bridge, or crushed up on the falls. The ice is generally porous and heavy, and floats deep.

A coal barge containing about eight thousand bushels of coal, belonging to Hyatt & Stone, was cut down at the wharf this afternoon; loss about $3,000. A barge was towed up to the head of the canal this morning to supply customers. The hull of the old Dick Fulton and a flat broke loose from the towhead this afternoon and drifted down to near First street, where the tug Magnolia rescued them from the ice.

The water rose four and a half feet to-day with seven and a half feet in the channel and nine and a half feet in the canal, and still rising slowly.

There is no reliable news from the coal fleet at the Pumpkin Patch, but the general impression is the fleet will not suffer much if any damage. The ice scrapes the boats lying at the upper portion of the river, but passes clear of the boats at the levee.

Captain King, of the Dove No. 2, arrived this afternoon from Madison, and says the gorge there broke at four o'clock this morning, taking the General Buell down a mile and sinking her. She is a total loss. The ice broke the Nat Williams to pieces and sunk her; also the ferry boat, and pushed a large number of empty coal barges and some loaded ones on the bank, making them a total loss. The river raised there eight feet from eight o'clock last night up to six o'clock this morning. Loss about as follows: Gen. Buell $40,000; Nat Williams $2,000; ferry boat $2,000, and coal and barges $30,000; total $74,000.

The weather here is turning colder and cleared up during the day. It is supposed the Madison gorge will be the same o'clock this to-night, and it is looked for with considerable anxiety.

Up to midnight ice was running very heavily and the river full of it for miles. About ten o'clock a large floe caught on Wertzell Dam, near the Kentucky shore, and the ice rapidly accumulated, forming a gorge half a street, a distance of half a mile. By twelve o'clock it had formed and extended one or two hundred yards into the river filling up the harbor and throwing the floating ice over to the Indiana shore. Weather clear, cold and freezing. No further accidents reported. The latest news from the Pumpkin Patch is that all is safe in that quarter, and lights seen at that place from the levee confirm the report.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 3, 1873.

The rain of last night, combined with the warm weather to-day, softened the ice in the channel considerably, causing a perceptible rise, with little prospect, however, of a speedy break-up, as the weather is growing cooler to-night. The river is frozen over from Brady's Bend to this city, the ice being six inches or more in thickness. The fall of water, and two days of warm weather would probably start the ice out.

The Break-up at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., Jan. 3, 1873.

The break-up in the river was quite disastrous here. The ice commenced moving about midnight, gorging into the mouth of the Beaver, where the following boats were moored: Towboats—Storm. D. T. Lane, R. J. Grace, and Coal Bluff, the wharfboat and ferryboat, besides a number of flats and barges. The R. J. Grace was aground in the channel on one of the piers of the railroad bridge; the wharfboat was gorged under the bridge, but was got out without much damage; one barge of coal was sunk. Scott, Bayle & Williams, and Cutman & co. had a number of rafts in the Ohio river which broke loose but were secured again. The loss will perhaps reach $10,000. J. L.

The Jam at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 3.—The river at this place started about eleven o'clock last evening, but stopped at four this morning. The ice from the upper end of the wharf-boat has run out. The ice from the wharf up to Steubenville started at seven this morning. This starting probably preserved the boats here from greater damage. The ferry boat at Martinsville was carried down to the upper part of the city and pushed ashore. She lies in a very precarious situation. The steamer Carrie Brooks was cut down by the ice and sunk at the wharf. Fortunately she laid very straight and, the river falling some three feet, they succeeded in covering the hole by tying syphons and raising her. The gorges at Brown's Island, Smith's Ferry and Rochest r gave way this afternoon, and are expected here by midnight. Fears are entertained that the boats here may yet suffer serious damage. Weather clear and cold. River thirteen feet three inches and rising fast.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 3.—News from above indicates a very high water coming down. The Licking river is running out very heavy ice and a large number of loose saw logs are coming down. The ice is soft and broken. No addition to damages already reported. Two or three steamers have been thrown aground without injury, but will be afloat by the rise of the river. A rumor is current that a number of coal barges have broken adrift, also of the sinking of the steamer Emma Graham, valued at $6,000; loss total, together with cargo of flour; no insurance. Steamers up the river are reported running. Boats here are loading, and some of them expect to start to-morrow, should the river and windy, with mud on the streets and freezing since dark.

The rumors of coal boats breaking loose last night at Coal Haven, a short distance above here, are not confirmed. No boats have been floating here. The rumor last night that the Leonora went down with the ice is false. She lies at the lower part of the city. The river is pretty nearly clear above the mouth of the Licking.

Specials to the *Gazette* say that the Kanawha is sixteen feet at Charleston. Rose in twenty-four hours seven feet and is still rising rapidly at Marietta. Wheeling and other points.

A rise in the river 20 feet undermined one of the abutments of the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge crossing that stream, six miles below the city and an drive o'clock the bridge fell. The water is short and its fall will not delay travel on the road. Loss about $25,000.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 3.—Clear, blustering and cold. Mercury 56 at 9 A. M. Ohio river is low running; all clear as far as we hear from. A border of ice along the shore yet.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 3.—Arrived—Arlington, from Memphis. River has fallen ten inches. Clear. Thermometer 28 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—After rising about two feet the river began to fall again this morning. The ice above the bridge is still strong and pedestrians continue to cross; but the gorge at Carondelet is weaker, and a large field broke off last night and sank four barges laden with iron ore; one of the barges belonged to the Iron Mountain Company. Colder last night and a sharp freeze took place, which has continued ever since. The opening of navigation below here is considered so near at hand that the owners of several steamers have gone to Cairo and other points to bring up boats. Several representatives of the ferry and packet companies held a meeting to-day to consider the question of moving the ice between here and Carondelet. The owners of the Great Republic made a proposition to break a passage through the gorge for $5,000. Parties interested will go to Carondelet to-morrow to view the situation there and then decide what will be done. In the meantime the towboat Fisher is butting below and is making fair progress.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—River rising slowly, with five and a half feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and milder. No steamboats moving.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—City of Quincy, Belmont, Jno. Kyle, Glencoe, H. S. Turner and Belfast, from New Orleans. Departed—Glencoe, H. S. Turner and Jno. Kyle.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 3.—Down — P. W. Strader and B. E. Lee, Cincinnati—Northern and Un. B. Maude. Clear and cool. River rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 3.—Clear and pleasant. River on a stand at last accounts.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—No arrivals. Departed—Seminole, White River. Last night clear and pleasant.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Barnum's one thousand dollar diamond breast pin was stolen from him during a recent Southern trip.

Andrew C. Adams, a Brooklyn lawyer, committed suicide on Thursday.

Another instalment of destitute Italians arrived at New York yesterday. They say that they could not succeed in their own country, and received favorable inducements to immigrate.

A dense fog prevailed at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington yesterday morning.

A fire occurred at Delphi, Ind., yesterday evening, which at one time threatened the destruction of the town, but by the exertions of the citizens was subdued. Losses about $25,000.

Five stores on Magazine street, New Orleans, were burned yesterday. Loss $75,000; insurance $50,000.

L. Monlor, tobacco merchant, of New Orleans, aged fifty, shot himself yesterday in a city railroad car. Pecuniary losses the reported cause.

D. Jones, jewelry merchant, New Orleans, was chloroformed and robbed of $22,000 in jewelry and money yesterday.

The Conservative Legislature of Louisiana is expected to meet on Monday. Gen. Emory's troops still hold Mechanic's Institute.

Doxy & Co.'s heading factory at Anderson, Indiana, was burned yesterday. Loss $7,000 to $10,000; partly insured.

The steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York last night.

Gov. Brown's message to the Missouri Legislature was read yesterday. It was very long and treats entirely of State matters, and he stands in recommendations of almost every kind.

NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

Fatal in a Few Moments.

Its Appearance in Ross County, Ohio---Fears that It Will Become Epidemic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 3, 1873.

A cattle disease has appeared in Franklin township, this county, which proves fatal in a very few moments. One man has lost eleven head. The disease takes the form of spasms. Stock men seem to think the disease will become epidemic, as it is spreading rapidly in the neighborhood.

RAILWAY SMASH UP.

On the Fittsburgh and Erie Road—Twenty Persons Injured.

ERIE, PA., January 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail near Moravia, five miles south of New Castle and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, were thrown off and down an embankment. Two coaches were burned, having taken fire from the rear and twenty of the passengers injured. The injured were as follows: Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKeesport, Pa., leg broken; Mr. Felows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head; Mr. Ingall, Youngstown, Jno. Bailey, Youngstown, O.; Wells Clark, Youngstown; Wm. Lowry, Youngstown; Charles Cavaugh, Johnstown, Pa.; J. Flynn, Powers station; Geo. Peck, Johnstown; C. P. Dyer, Pittsburgh; John Bott, Greensburg, Pa.; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg; Enos Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neil, Sharon; P. Sherry, New Castle, Pa.; O. B. Newman, Pittsburgh; Phil. Osborne, Girard; Minnie Winters, New Castle. C. C. Young, Albion, Pa.; Caroline Milligan, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. P. Hewitt, Sharpsville, Pa.; Geo. Woodruff, New Castle, and C. R. Phipps, brakeman, New Castle.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Death of King Kamehameha—His Probable Successor Mrs. C. R. Bishop.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 3.—The *Tribune* has letters from Hawaii, dated 15th ult., describing the death of King Kamehameha. It is said that he weighed three hundred pounds, and his coffin weighed nine hundred pounds. Chief Justice E. H. Allen acts as regent. The rightful successor is William Annalile, but he is an inveterate drinker and unfitted for the position. The next person in rank is Mrs. C. R. Bishop, a good woman, a lady in the highest sense of the word, beloved and respected by natives and foreigners. It is rumored, however, that on Wednesday she was offered the throne and declined it. Whether she can be induced to change her mind remains to be seen. The natives seem to think little of William, but are fond of Mrs. Bishop, and would be satisfied with her.

THE PROSPECT DISASTER.

Death of Conductor Flanders, Making Number of Victims Twenty-two.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., January 3, 1873.

Conductor Fay Flanders, injured in the accident near Prospect, died yesterday afternoon, after suffering an amputation of both feet. His death makes the total number dead twenty-two. The injured are all considered out of danger and a majority of them have gone to their homes.

Trains are running with great regularity under the Valley road management, some Oil Creek locomotives having been transferred to take the place of those disabled in the recent storm.

FIRES.

At Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, January 3, 1873.

One of the frame buildings between the Tod House and Jewett's block, on the Diamond, occupied as a saloon and boarding house, was burned last night. The insurance is $1,000.

The stock of woolen goods in the next building, owned by C. Walker, was badly damaged. Insured in Sun Insurance Company of Cleveland.

Patent Medicine Manufactory Burned.

BUFFALO, January 3.—The large building, 135 and 137 Main street, owned and occupied by Ransom, Sons & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $40,000; insured.

The Robinson House, Emporia, Kansas, Destroyed by Fire.

TOPEKA, Ks., January 3.—The Robinson House, the principal hotel in Emporia, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; insurance $7,000. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as several ineffectual attempts have heretofore been made to burn the house.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Warren and Venango Road—Right of Way Through Titusville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 3, 1873.

The Common Council had a special meeting to-night, and have just adjourned. The ordinance granting the right of way to the Warren and Venango Railroad through Water street, this city, was passed with only one dissenting voice.

Completion of the Northern Division of the Cairo and Fulton Line.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The last rail on the Northern division of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, connecting this city with St. Louis, was laid yesterday. The Southern division of this railroad extends from Little Rock to Northern Texas, where connection will be made with the International Railway, which in turn connects at Hearne, Texas, with the system of roads extending to the Gulf of Mexico. When this division is completed, which will be during the present year, St. Louis will have another direct connection, this one via the Iron Mountain Railroad, with Texas and the Gulf, together with Memphis and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Narrow Gauge Roads Projected.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—Railway matters are receiving much attention. Four new narrow gauge roads have been projected. Superintendent Barnes, of the Utah Southern Road, has gone East to hurry forward iron to push that road forward to Pioche.

Proposed Repeal of Ohio Law Authorizing Municipal Subscriptions.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—In the Senate, this morning, a bill was introduced to repeal the famous Beosel railroad bill, which authorized cities, counties and townships to vote a tax to build railroads. The bill will not effect the action taken or rights acquired under said act.

Narrow Gauge Project in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The people of Visalia have made up their share of subscriptions for a narrow gauge railroad from that city to Stockton, overreaching the grasping policy of the Central Pacific Railroad company. The people of these two cities are determined to have a competing road to prevent a monopoly of the freighting and passenger business in the rich San Joaquin Valley, and if the Stockton people prove as liberal as those of Visalia the road is an assured fact.

Washington to St. Louis by Narrow-Gauge.

The Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Railroad will be consructed by way of South Fork, a low point in the Shenandoah mountains, thence to Monterey, Highland county, through a low gap in the Allegheny mountains, opposite Big Spring branch, the headwaters of the Elk river. It is said that the grades and curvatures on this line will be moderate, and no tunneling will be necessary. Mr. R. C. Osborne, the chief engineer, is expected to survey the road west from Harrisonburg during the next month. Harrisonburg will probably subscribe towards the construction of the road.

An Important Railroad Tax Case.

An important suit against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has come up recently in Southern Kentucky. It seems that Warren county, of which Bowling Green is the court house town, has claimed a tax of ten cents on the $100 on the railroad property in the county for court house purposes—a tax which is being uniformly levied over the county. The County Court of Warren, including the Bench of Magistrates, met for the purpose of considering the question of the liability of the company to tax upon all property, including depots, road-bed, &c., located within the county. The county, represented by Judge Pillsbury, insisted upon the liability of the company for such taxation, while the railroad company denied the liability. The argument pro and con the Court ruled that the company was liable under the special statute authorizing the county to levy a tax for court house purposes. The case will be immediately taken to the Court of Appeals. The property of the company in the county is valued at $800,000.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia road is now completed. It extends from Buffalo to Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., a distance of 114 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 301 miles—total length, 415 miles. By this route Philadelphia is brought nearer to Canada and the great lakes than New York is, and has opened to her new markets the extent of which few fully appreciate. They are markets which she never can be driven out of by any new lines, for they cannot be very well be shortened.

Extension of the Northern Central.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that in view of the prospect of an immediate enlargement of the Welland canal, the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania contemplates extending its trunk line from its present northern terminus, at Canandaigua, to Great Sodus bay on Lake Ontario. The distance is about thirty miles. The extension will open communication with Canada by water, increasing the coal trade and freight business on one side, and furnishing facilities for conveying away the products of the iron ore, which is found in abundance opposite Sodus bay, in Canada. The harbor at this bay is one of the finest on the lake, and it is now to be utilized, thanks to the Lake Ontario Shore and Northern Central Railroads.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, January 3, 1872.

	Cents.
Mr. England, Mansfield, Ohio	2
Sisters of Mercy, St. Xaviers, Pa	1
Jos. Chapman, Dubuque, Ia	2
Mrs. Patti Ross, New York, N. Y.	2
Miss Millie Young, New York, N. Y.	2
J. A. Heron, Monongahela City, Pa	2
Zimmerman & Co., Connoquenessing, Pa	1
Wm. Reed, Washington City, D. C	2
R. F. & A. M. Good, Irwin's Station, Pa	2
E. A. Smith, Guyandotte, W. Va	2
Jas. McCandless, Philadelphia, Pa	2
Jacob Rinehart, Latrobe, Pa	2
Jas. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Amusements.

Matinees will be given at all the regular places of amusement to-day. At the Academy of Music Messrs. Carncross and Dixie's minstrels make their favorable appearances. Mr. Kiister announces the last night of "A Flash of Lightning," at the Pittsburgh Opera House, white excellent entertainments will be given at the American Theater, Burnell's Museum and the Varieties. With such a variety of entertainments to select from, certainly all can find something congenial.

Lecture of the Rev. Geo. P. Hays.

There was a large attendance last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the occasion of the lecture of the Rev. Geo. P. Hays. The lecturer chose for his subject "Every Day Reasoning," which, it need scarcely be said, the was handled in the speaker's inimitable style. The lecture was well timed, as was appropriate, frequent and prolonged applause by appreciative audience. The next lecture of January 16, by Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

Officer Assaulted.

At a late hour last night officer Cronin attempted to arrest a man named John McCoy, near the corner of Second avenue and Washington alley, on a charge of drunkenness. A brother of the arrested party, Peter McCoy, interfered and attempted to release the prisoner. In the melee the officer was badly beaten, but the defendants were arrested. John McCoy had received such injuries from the officer's mace that he was allowed to remain at home, while his brother was committed for a hearing.

That Carroting Case.

Yesterday Edw. Carrigan appeared before Mayor Blackmore and charged Stephen Fitzpatrick and Chris. Mellroy with highway robbery. Deponent alleges that he was walking along Seventeenth street, on New Year's night, when defendants assaulted him, and while he was choked by one of the parties the other robbed him of twenty-seven dollars. Defendants were arrested and held for hearings. John Moran, policeman, subsequently charged Carrigan with being an accomplice with the other, and defendant was arrested and held to testify.

The Cross-Cut Railroad.

As foreshadowed by our correspondent, a few days ago, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has assumed control of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Road. By a circular from Col. Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, we are officially notified that that corporation has assumed charge of the Cross-Cut Road, and that Col. Lawrence Hamilton, Superintendent of Transportation, and C. J. Hepburn, Esq., Assistant. The Titusville *Courier* says: There is one thing very certain, that by this arrangement the Cross-Cut will be put in good running order as soon as men and unlimited means can do it, and we do not doubt the loyal citizens of the towns through which it passes rejoicing over the change of ownership of the road.

The Courts.

The Criminal Court, Judge Stowe presiding, will meet to day. The argument list will also be continued in the Common Pleas.

Jury trials will be resumed in the District Court, before Judge Hampton, on Monday. In the Common Pleas, before Judges Sterrett and Collier, on the same day. Jury trials will also be resumed in the Crim inal Court on Monday, the Grand Jury meeting at the same time.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commenced.	*Defendant.*
Conrad Heine,	Wesley Peiro (two cases),
James C. Parker,	Wm. Burk,
John Farrell et al.,	Benjamin Carter,
John Vanley,	Martin Gilmartin,
Lizzie Kelley,	Thomas McClelland,
	Edward O'Neill.

Accidents on the Connellsville Road.

On Thursday morning, while two freight trains were passing Cassandra, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, about fifty miles West of Cumberland, the rear train ran into the other, slightly breaking one or two cars. C. Beales, a brakeman, who was standing on the top of one of the cars, was thrown off by the jar, and, falling under the wheels, was run over and instantly killed. It is not a little singular that the accident occurred within sight of Mr. Beales's house.

Mr. R. F. Miller, of Bridgeport, employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, while engaged in coupling two freight cars, on Thursday afternoon, in the railroad "yard" in Cumberland, had his left hand caught between the bumpers of the cars, and badly mashed.

Intemperance Claims Another Victim.

A man named Alexander Simpson died yesterday morning about four o'clock in the office of the Birmingham lock-up. He had been arrested at one time previously while acting disorderly in a tavern. When brought to the lock-up he was seized with a fit. A physician was summoned, but the inebriate died before his arrival. The physician gave it as his opinion that death was caused by excessive drinking. The deceased was about forty-five years old, and was in the habit of drinking freely, which caused frequent quarrels in his family; so much so that it finally led to a separation, which took place about twelve years ago. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of death from intemperance was returned. Deaths from this cause have been of frequent occurrence here of late, and should serve as a warning to topers.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad held their annual meeting in Cleveland on Thursday and elected the following board of directors:

J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; William Shaw, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; George O. Roberts, Philadelphia; Jay Gould, New York; Henry N. Smith, New York; William Hoge, New York; Charles Lanier, New York; H. P. Rainey, Cleveland; J. V. Painter, Cleveland.

The report of the President was read, showing the good progress in adjusting the floating debt indebtedness of the company, dating previous to the loan of the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The amounts expended in this behalf aggregated $8,522 27, against which there were credits to the amount of $2,51 61, from coupons collected from mortgage bonds, entered in settlement of accounts, &c. The receipts on account of rental, interest and sinking fund were $1,039,121, and disbursements $1,025,276, leaving an unexpended balance of $13,844. The report concludes with the statement that the bondholders can rely with confidence upon receiving the interest on their coupons as it becomes due, and the shareholders their quarterly dividends clear of all taxes, as the company have the funds to meet all securities among the safest and best in the market.

PRESENTATION.

The Old Street Committee to Its Chairman.

Last evening a very happy affair came off in the office of City Engineer Dempster, new City Hall. A meeting of the Street Committee had been called, but for what object, remained a mystery until after nine o'clock. The committee had then assembled, when Mr. Evan Jones was called to the chair and Mr. George Booth appointed Secretary.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Bernard Rafferty and John Wilson, was then appointed to wait on Dr. Arthurs and request his presence. The gentleman was found and invited into the committee room, when the chairman, said that the meeting was a little irregular, but that it was on important business which demanded the presence of Dr. Arthurs. He then informed the committee entered with the good looking Doctor in charge, Chairman of Committee Gallery, arranged Sam S. P. Fulton, of the Third ward, who addressed the meeting as follows. The large attendance this evening I am glad to see. It appears that it has fallen to my lot to say the last words to the recent Chairman of the Street Committee of Councils, and I thank the committee very kindly for the selection. It is the desire of those present to testify to you a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the members of the Street Committee. The rough hills which disfigured our city have been removed; we have now our Penn avenues and many of the other improvements, the majority of which are due to your systematic power of doing business and your skill as engineer. You have nobly sustained the fiery remarks of Brother Watson and the quiet, solid words of Evan Jones. Your term of office is now at an end, and your friends of the Street Committee have thought it to remember you by presenting you with this clock and accompanying card. Receivers, as a token of the esteem in which you are held by your fellow-members at this table, the cover was removed, and Dr. Arthurs was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain (and cheque, I am told, for the balance of the year's salary was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The watch bore the following inscription: "Presented to Dr. Arthurs by the Street Committee of Councils, 1872." The chain was also handsome, and the whole was a present of which any gentleman might be proud. Dr. Arthurs, who appeared to be taken quite by surprise, replied as follows:

Gentlemen,—Your unexpected testimonial of your kindness has taken me by surprise, indeed the shock is so sudden that I, who am accustomed to look at things calculated to make small hearts shudder, am for the moment utterly dumbfounded. In accepting this memento from you, my late fellow members of the Committee on Streets, I can assure that I deeply feel the act of unmerited kindness, as I do not feel that while performing my allotted duties I should be specially designated as worthy of any special praise. Hence I must say that this mark of your esteem will be ever appreciated as one of the brightest events of my life. Gentlemen, thank you kindly.

Speeches were made by a number of those present, after which the company was invited to the Doctor's residence, on Third street, where a splendid collation was served up. After supper Mr. John Wilson was called to the chair, and congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Semple, Mr. McGinnesey, Mr. Thomas Phelps, Mr. Bigelow, Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., Mr. McGowan, Dr. Arthurs and Mr. George Booth, Mr. Harry Byrom, City Engineer Dempster, Mr. George Chalmers, and others. It was after midnight when a very happy evening's enjoyment terminated.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton active and advanced; sales 10,000 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middling 19¾c; middling 20c; middling Orleans 20¾c; receipts 7,115 bales; exports—Liverpool 4,700 bales; stock 167,115 bales; weekly net receipts 31,000 bales; receipts, net, 25,601 bales; gross 31,850 bales; exports—coastwise, 3,000 bales; Great Britain 15,253 bales; Continent 1,166 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 3.—Cotton strong; mid Uplands 20¾c; net receipts, 2,092 bales; gross, 3,305 bales; exports—Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 174 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 42,290 bales; weekly net receipts, 12,958 bales; gross, 13,748 bales; exports—Great Britain, 2,425 bales; continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 6,336 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 3.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 17¾c; net receipts, 884 bales; gross, 1,025 bales; coastwise 164 bales; sales 1,500 bales; last evening 500 bales; stock 71,039 bales; weekly net receipts 11,884 bales; exports—Great Britain 2,441 bales; coastwise 4,074 bales; sales 6,900 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 3.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19¾c; middling 20c; net receipts 2,971 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,500 bales; coastwise, 1,072 bales; sales 15,000 bales; stock 41,600 bales; weekly net receipts 17,025 bales; exports—Great Britain, 7,388 bales; coastwise, 6,000 bales; sales 12,000 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Flour dull; treble extra $7 50@$8 00; family $9 00@$9 50. Corn dull and lower; 91@93c; yellow and white 75c. Pork dull and sold at $18 50@$19 00. Bacon dull and lower at 8¾@9¾c. Lard in good demand; tierce 8¾@8½c; keg 9¾@10c. Molasses higher. Others unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Cattle—Receipts 1,036 head; market quiet and unchanged. Sales of steers selling at $4 75@5 25; good to choice, $5 50@5 87; Texans, $3 50@3 75; shipments 1,566 head. Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head; market active and 10c lower; range $3 30@3 95, closing firm; shipments 2,292 head.

THE RIVERS.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.

Losses Light on the Monongahela.

Steamers R. J. Grace, Petrolia, and Emma Graham Sunk.

Reported Sinking of the Carrie Brooks.

Dry Docks and Empty Barges Afloat.

Destruction of Lumber on the Allegheny.

About half past two o'clock yesterday morning the ice began to give way in the Monongahela above the city, and run out without serious damage. There were occasional gorges, or rather accumulations, which threatened to inflict damage, but they closed without any serious losses to our coal merchants. It was reported, however, that there was a heavy gorge in the Youghiogheny, extending from Bigley's coal works to Osceola, a distance of three miles, and as the ice in the "Yough" has not yet broken, some damage may result from it. It is presumed that the back-water from the Monongahela will prevent a sudden running out of the ice from this stream, in which event the large amount of coal between Osceola and the mouth of the "Yough" will be comparatively safe.

In regard to the decade from 1861 to 1871, he named as among the matters of chief note that it had been a period of extensive Geographical Explorations. Reference was made to the explorations in our own country, the expeditions to the Polar Seas, the explorations of Livingstone, the Speke and Baker in Africa—to the fact of the organization of societies and the accumulation of funds for the express purpose of exploring every part of the globe—and thus in the interest of humanity, and for the outgushing of human sympathy and brotherhood.

It had also been a period of unusual activity and success in providing and ensuring safety on the cities. As examples of this, reference was made to the construction of the Mont Cenis Railroad, the Suez canal, the tunneling of the Alps, and the tunneling of the Atlantic cable. Also, to the rapid accumulations of wealth, the mineral discoveries, the wonderful production of petroleum. Within the decade wealth had increased more than one hundred per cent. It had not indeed been an universal increase—the chief of the accumulations had been in Gospel lands. This fact indeed indicated that the vast aggregation of material resources was intended for a higher purpose than mere wealth, and to help man onward and upward.

The decade had also witnessed a clearer recognition of human rights. This was exemplified in the abolition of the Russian crown and private serfdom—in the emancipation of our own slaves—in the progress of liberty in Spain—in the action of Japan, the indications that soon there would not be upon earth a slave. There had also been exerted unwonted efforts to secure to men every where the right to hold landed estate—and particular mention was made of the movements in Wallachia and Moldavia, and the desire and purpose of Secretary Stanton that our own freedmen might speedily become the proprietors of the soil.

But that it had worked rather for purity and justice. The Bishop took occasion to declare his sympathy with the movements of the so-called "single minded" women—but while declaring his deep sympathy with all efforts of such ideas as these of free love and kindred doctrines, he yet expressed his belief in the ultimate success of the purification and elevation of humanity—of the success of the movement for woman suffrage.

The decade had also been one of extraordinary dissemination of light. Education had advanced; schools were multiplied; the daily press had become a mighty power; colleges, academies and universities were being endowed with a lavishing of wealth by individuals such as had been before unprecedented. Women had been permitted to enter the highest colleges, and had graduated with high honors from universities of the highest grade.

Then, too, the Sabbath-school had been more generally acknowledged. Separation of Church and state had taken place, and the disestablishment of the Church had been the means of a wonderful development in every land. Papal temporal supremacy had departed forever, and all that were anti-Christ had passed away. If despotism were anti-Christ, the anti-Christ had chiefly passed away. If human slavery was anti-Christ, then anti-Christ in the most part had been forever destroyed.

The age had been an age of peace. It had been supposed that culture destroyed heroism. But our war and the German and French war had demonstrated that culture and heroism were not antagonistic, but that culture even led to heroism. As illustrative of this fact eloquent references were made to Farragut's brave exploit in Mobile bay, to the battle on Look out mountain above the clouds, to the long and singing Around Vicksburg, to Sherman's march to the sea, and to the heroism displayed by the soldiers of Prussian armies, and to the courage of Bismarck.

The decade had also developed a tendency to unity. Railroads had been constructed to connect the country. As the years pass it is found that distants are drawing nearer and nearer, and evidently one. The English language is extending with wonderful rapidity. While German is the language of perhaps twenty-five millions, French of forty-five millions, the English is the language of eighty millions of the world—of the greatest of the race. In one ward march it was mentioned that it had recently 15 gentlemen of Japan, been ordered to send their sons in the schools of Japan. Small States are coalescing with greater, and the tendency is to consolidate, so that a few great powers will control the world—perhaps ultimately one kingdom become universal.

Of the nations of the earth, the indications of Providence are that America is to take the lead—the chief Monitor and Herald, as illustrated by the providential interposition in our behalf. American ideas are spreading all over the world. Illustrations of this fact were found in the utterances of Greeks in their thanksgivings for sympathy and assistance in the famine, and the Chinese rising up in the interest of the Japanese—and the fact of their sending their sons over to educate daughters in our schools and colleges to be educated by them and to become acquainted with our customs. So important have the opportunities of America been, that England, old England sends her foremost historian to give her version of Ireland's condition, that we may thus instruct her and help to correct the erroneous notions of the Irish.

The lecture closed with an eloquent appeal to American men and women to remember their responsibility—how that the eyes of the world were upon them, and how much depended on their position; and with a fervent utterance of his own desire that at last the time of the Jubilee of Christian Union should lead the van of human progress, and to its highest consummation, the Bishop closed.

The lecture lasted about eighty minutes, and was frequently applauded during its delivery. The Library committee may in this instance congratulate themselves on a complete success

Fashionable Merchant Tailors.

At the establishment of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co-sign of the Red Bee Hive, 68 Fifth street, gentlemen will find a large and varied stock of imported cloths, cassimeres and vestings, adapted to the season and of the latest and most attractive styles. This firm enjoys a first class reputation, and will carefully able to sustain. They have in their employ three first class cutters, whose superiors as artists cannot be found. Mr. Scandrett is the senior member of the firm, and bought at the lowest cash prices. James Hopper & Co., can therefore guarantee to their patrons a perfect fit, satisfaction in every detail, and at the same time furnish the best of goods and trimmings. It is with perfect confidence that we recommend the above named firm to the favor and patronage of gentlemen whose wardrobes need replenishing.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank.

Elsewhere in this paper is published the announcement that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the above named institution out of the profits of an average time of about four months. This is a very flattering exhibit, and is of itself sufficient to show the public with the fullest confidence of the reliability and success-ful management of the bank. Where such opportunities for safe and permanent investment are offered, it seems strange that they are not taken in this office or by all who have any surplus earnings. Depositing money in a savings bank is the surest road to a competency for the industrious classes. To all who have funds to invest, we cordially recommend the above named institution, located at the corner of Wylie avenue and Elm street.

Furniture.

The fact is already known to most of our readers and the general public that Messrs. D.W. Huntsman & Co., No. 41 and 43 Wylie avenue, Allegheny City, have an immense stock of furniture, which they are selling off at 10 per cent. less than the idea of the complete and comprehensive character of their stock. The superiority of goods and the great bargains there to be obtained can only be ascertained by a personal visit to the house and an inspection of the goods. Those in want of furniture should not fail to call on this firm before making their purchases.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 106 Wood street, give you more for your money than any other house in the trade. Latest styles in tea city. Fine China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Toilet Sets, cheap. Fine Bohemian Crystal Table Ware, cheap. Fine Bohemian Decorated Vases, &c., cheap.

Fine French Paper.

Ladies, remember we have the largest and finest assortment of note paper in this city. Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of good, suitable presents, in Rohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware, will be found at 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Superiority

Of the American over all others as a family sewing machine is daily being attested by thousands who have given it a fair trial. Jas. Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

For Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy in a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Workmen and Davis

Have one of the most extensive carriage manufactories in the West. Their works occupy the buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, and are now worked to their utmost capacity, in order to supply the large amount of work for which orders have been received. The vehicles turned out by them are superior to those of Eastern manufac